



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING OCT. 2, 1953

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1952 Campaign Cost . . . (PAGES 1199-1208)

GOP GROUPS
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\$23,000,000

Reports To Congress Confirm Spending

For Votes Hit Record High

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

Benched President Eisenhower passed the late Chief Justice Vinson's robes to Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.). Warren will mount the Supreme Court bench Oct. 5 to face a docket bulging with such cases as the public school segregation issue. Several Senators lauded the recess appointment.

The President also told his first news conference in 10 weeks that he opposes a national retail sales tax, but has not ruled out a manufacturers' excise levy. He declared he has never knowingly broken an agreement, as former Secretary of Labor Durkin had charged. Next day, Mr. Eisenhower invoked a provision of the Taft-Hartley law in an attempt to halt the East Coast longshoremen's strike.

On The Farm

A Senate committee launched an investigation of Canadian rye imports to track down reports of market manipulation. Sen. Langer (R N.D.) demanded rye and barley import quotas. Secretary of Agriculture Benson ordered a probe of the price spread between cattle and retail meat.

Cattlemen opposed a federal livestock price-support program, declaring the nation is eating its way out of a cattle surplus. They complained about rigid supports of feeds they purchase.

Benson, acknowledging agriculture's "cost-price squeeze," told farmers he seeks a support formula emphasizing consumption, not storage.

Agriculture Department statisticians tabulated a \$61.1 million net realized loss to the government on price supports during fiscal 1953. They reported a decline in farm prices of 0.75 per cent in the month ending Sept. 15, while prices paid by farmers dipped about 0.67 per cent.

On The Stump

Sen. Humphrey (D Minn.) pressed for early action on his bill for revision of campaign spending laws.

Rep. Cooper (D Tenn.) credited his party with tax cuts due Jan. 1, but Rep. Reed (R N.Y.) called the claim "fantastic."

Adlai E. Stevenson reported to the President on his world tour.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Sen. Ives (R N.Y.) asked the GOP to "toss politics out of the window" in pushing toward the goal of just revisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Foreign Shores

Foreign Operations Administrator Stassen reported that shipments of non-strategic goods to Communist nations have increased this year, while the embargo on strategic supplies has been tightened.

Reps. Brown (R Ohio) and Tollefson (R Wash.) called for cuts in foreign aid.

Sen. Potter (R Mich.) was scheduled to investigate war atrocities in Korea.

Loyalty

A House committee released testimony in which actor Lee J. Cobb said he was a Communist in the early '40s. Other movie figures made similar admissions.

Two dismissed employees of the UN again refused to testify concerning Communist activities.

Two Russian refugees and an American ex-Communist called an Army intelligence document Red-slanted.

Purse Strings

Secretary of Defense Wilson forecast that fiscal 1955 military spending will dip about \$2 billion below the current \$42 billion pace.

Sen. Ferguson (R Mich.) predicted that a "back to the states" movement will cut the size and cost of federal government.

Scrap dealers complained that the services lose money by handling their own aluminum salvage.

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Story Of The Week . . .

\$23 MILLION FOR 1952 CAMPAIGNS

GOP Reports \$13,814,997, Democrats \$6,159,844 For White House, Capital Races;

CQ Lists Spending Reports Of 133 Groups, Names \$5,000 Donors In 30 States

The 1952 campaign, Presidential and Congressional, cost the two major parties and other national political groups \$23 million, according to reports filed with the Clerk of the House by political organizations. The total includes expenditures for Congressional campaigns as reported previously by Congressional Quarterly. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 915 - 940.)

Republican Congressional candidates and national and special political committees spent a total of \$13.8 million. Democratic groups and candidates spent \$6.2 million. The remaining \$3 million was recorded as expenditures by labor groups, minor parties and unaffiliated political groups.

In 1952 Republicans also led in the number of active political organizations. Filing reports covering general political spending were 42 Republican, 22 Democratic, 35 labor, and 34 minor party and unaffiliated political organizations.

Total spending by political labor groups amounted to \$2 million. The total includes expenditures for Congressional campaigns (\$352,116.94), Presidential campaign expenditures, and general educational and organizational spending. Other groups spent \$1 million.

MUCH SPENDING UNREPORTED

There is an indeterminable amount of duplication in the expenditures reported by the two major parties. Local organizations give to state groups, and state organizations give to national committees. The national groups, in turn, may return parts of the same funds to the state and local groups. They are often recorded as expenditures by all the groups concerned.

However, other factors more than offset the duplication, so that the total campaign cost probably is much greater than the amount reported. Thousands of state and local groups spending heavily in federal elections are exempt from filing expenditure and contributions reports with the Clerk of the House.

Just on the basis of reports filed with the Clerk of the House in 1944 and 1948, both Presidential campaign years, expenditures in the 1952 campaign probably set a new high.

(Continued on page 1200)

Summary Of Spending Reports

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

(Reports include general political activity and some Congressional spending.)

Republicans:

Forty-two organizations listed total receipts of \$10,771,626.41 and total expenditures of \$9,740,106.90.

Democrats:

Twenty-two organizations listed total receipts of \$5,163,998.92 and total expenditures of \$5,018,215.68.

Labor:

Thirty-five organizations listed total receipts of \$2,099,534.86 and total expenditures of \$2,070,350.19. The expenditures include \$352,116.94 for Congressional races (CQ Weekly Report, p. 940) spending for educational purposes.

Miscellaneous:

Thirty-four organizations and individuals listed total receipts of \$956,269.81 and expenditures of \$1,003,123.50.

TOTAL RECEIPTS, Presidential and general:
\$18,991,430

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: \$17,831,796.27.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS

In addition, Republicans, Democrats and minor parties spent a total of \$5,232,571.65 in 1952 Congressional races, according to reports by candidates and Congressional campaign committees. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 915-940.) (For labor spending on Congressional races, see above.)

COMBINED TOTAL OF SPENDING

Total expenditures Presidential and Congressional as reported to the Clerk of the House--\$23,064,367.92.

(Continued from page 1199)

In the 1948 election 144 organizations in statements filed with the House Clerk, reported combined total expenditures of \$13.5 million. A detailed study of campaign expenditures for that year was not made, but on a comparative basis it would appear that the 1948 campaign cost a little more than half as much as the 1952 race.

The Special Senate Committee to Investigate Presidential, Vice Presidential and Senatorial Campaign Expenditures in wartime 1944, after studying many reports additional to those filed with the House clerk, reported that \$23 million was spent during the Presidential campaign year. (S Rept. 101, 79th Congress, filed March 15, 1945.)

The Committee examined reports submitted to the Clerk of the House, Secretaries of State of the 48 states and the territories, and the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections. The reports evaluated reflected expenditures by approximately 300 political organizations.

They showed that in 1944 Republican state and national committees spent \$13.4 million and comparable Democratic groups reported spending \$7.3 million but these totals included expenditures of \$1.7 million by Senatorial candidates in primary and general elections.

SPENDING ON COUNTY LEVEL

How much money do the innumerable minor political committees spend in a campaign? The Special Senate Committee gave a partial answer to that question by examining closely 1944 expenditures by county committees in Pennsylvania.

The Committee said that spending by county committees generally plays an important part in campaigns. Much of the expenditures, either directly or indirectly, goes towards the support of candidates for federal offices. Getting reports on all such groups was described as an immense, impractical undertaking and "neither this nor any other ... Committee has ever attempted to get complete figures as to receipts and expenditures by political committees on the county level."

Using the Pennsylvania county committees as an illustration, the Committee study showed that Democratic county committees reported expenditures of \$407,363 and corresponding Republican county groups spent \$857,250 in the 1944 campaign.

Since this totals \$1,264,613 for such groups in only one state and since many other groups are not included among those reporting to the U. S. House, it is apparent that additional tens of millions would be added to the figure for total election cost if all organization spending could be tabulated.

Money Sources

During 1952, the six top Republican and Democratic political committees received 55 per cent of their total receipts in 2,407 contributions of \$1,000 or more.

Contributions of less than \$1,000 made up the balance of 45 per cent.

The Republican National Committee, Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon of New York City, Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania, Democratic National

Committee, Stevenson-Sparkman Forum Committee and National Volunteers for Stevenson reported to the Clerk of the House combined total receipts of \$11,098,045.49.

The six groups' 2,407 contributions of \$1,000 or more by individuals and organizations amounted to \$6,103,067.77.

In many cases individuals made several contributions of \$1,000 or more to a single political committee or to a combination of the six top groups. Each of the contributions, in such cases, was counted as a single unit, in arriving at the 2,407 figure.

In other cases, an organization may have made one large contribution composed of an undetermined number of smaller ones, to a political committee. Each such organization contribution also was counted as a single unit.

For instance, the Massachusetts 1952 Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner Committee of Boston made a contribution of \$20,000 to the Democratic National Committee. One of the contributions received by the Republican National Committee from the United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York was for \$60,000. Both contributions were made up of an unknown number of smaller units.

The following chart shows the percentage of contributions of \$1,000 or more to the total receipts for each of the six organizations.

CHART OF BIG DONATIONS

Col. 1---Number of contributions of \$1,000 or more
Col. 2---Amount of contributions of \$1,000 or more
Col. 3---Total contributions received
Col. 4---Percentage of contributions of \$1,000 or more to the total

Organization	1	2	3	4
RNC	606	\$2,100,766.11	\$2,999,464.17	70%
DNC	655	1,380,705.57	2,721,289.28	51
Eisenhower Citizens	561	1,117,700.00	1,798,046.37	62
Stevenson Volunteers	203	469,853.42	815,580.13	58
Pennsylvania Group	201	426,825.67	1,974,596.96	22
Stevenson Forum	181	607,217.00	789,068.58	77

FULL NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS: Republican National Committee, Democratic National Committee, Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, National Volunteers for Stevenson, Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania, Stevenson-Sparkman Forum Committee.

AMOUNT GROUPS REPORTED SPENDING

Approximately 130 organizations and eight individuals reported to the Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives that they spent \$17,831,796.27 for general political activity, mostly in connection with the 1952 Presidential campaign, but including some for Congressional races.

(The amount for Congressional spending in this total, uncovered as CQ examined the statements of scores of special groups making campaign reports, apparently is relatively small. For the bulk of spending on Congressional elections, as reported by the candidates themselves and the principal Congressional campaign groups working in their behalf, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 915-940.)

The 130-odd groups reported on here said they received \$18,991,430 for the campaign. Hundreds of other organizations active in the campaign were not required to file.

Here is a listing of the groups which filed with the Clerk of the House. It has been divided into four sections--groups identified with the Republican Party; those which worked for the Democratic Party; labor organizations; and other organizations and individuals. Within each of the four sections, organizations are listed according to their reported expenditures, with largest spenders first.

Republican

Republican organizations filing reports with the Clerk of the House spent a total of \$13,814,996.69, or more than 59 per cent of the combined total for all organizations (\$23,064,367.92).

The Republican total includes \$9,740,106.90 reported by 42 national, state and local groups, basically in connection with the Presidential election, but probably including some spending for Congressional elections. The GOP total also includes specifically Congressional spending reported by Republican Congressional candidates and Congressional campaign committees, which amounted to \$4,074,889.79 (excluding \$6,100 from labor groups.) (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 915.)

Republicans topped all other groupings in the number of organizations reporting general political expenditures, 42. The GOP also was high in the collecting department with combined total receipts of \$10,771,626.41.

The organizations which reported, listed in descending order of expenditures, follow.

Republican National Committee -- received \$2,999,464.17, spent \$2,937,549.54
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, N.Y.C. -- received \$1,798,046.37, spent \$1,551,168.86
Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania -- received \$1,974,596.96, spent \$1,505,945.10
United Republican Finance Committee of New York -- received \$1,439,127, spent \$1,401,447.76
Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh -- received \$676,585.15, spent \$587,751.22
United San Francisco Republican Finance Committee -- received \$281,401.31, spent \$256,019.19
Republican State Committee of Delaware -- received \$179,937.68, spent \$203,653.08

Nebraska Republican Finance and Budget Committee -- received \$202,862.23, spent \$166,463.86
National Professional committee for Eisenhower and Nixon -- received \$121,489.79, spent \$121,489.79
The Eisenhower-Nixon Club of the Republican State Committee In and For the District of Columbia -- received \$122,392.16, spent \$116,356.78
Republican State Committee In and For the District of Columbia -- received \$117,350.05, spent \$97,190.91
McCarthy Broadcast Dinner Committee -- received \$96,630.94, spent \$96,630.94
Citizens for Eisenhower and Nixon of Illinois -- received \$101,807.14, spent \$95,406.15
United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Calif. -- received \$97,657.28, spent \$86,028.21
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon of Northern California, San Francisco -- received \$77,942.38, spent \$77,933.26
Republican State Committee of the State of Wyoming -- received \$70,000(approx.), spent \$60,000(approx.)
Hoover Broadcast Fund -- received \$71,167, spent \$54,109.24
Wedemeyer Broadcast Fund -- received \$50,925, spent \$50,925
"Spots for Eisenhower", N. Y. C. -- received \$52,940, spent \$49,184.90
Eisenhower Bandwagon Committee -- received \$39,217.29, spent \$37,895.01
Campaign Committee of the Women's National Republican Club, N. Y. C. -- received \$31,217.23, spent \$28,216.45
Nebraska Republican State Central Committee -- received \$22,578.63, spent \$23,339.88
National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs -- received \$20,631.40, spent \$22,686.11
Republican Finance Committee of Maryland -- received \$19,636.88, spent \$16,656.50
Republican Campaign Committee of the City of Lockport, N. Y. -- received \$10,184.11, spent \$14,457.97
Volunteers for Taft -- received \$14,368.25, spent \$13,025.60
Delaware Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon -- received \$12,461.20, spent \$12,679.44
Warren County and City of Glen Falls, N. Y., Republican Campaign Committee -- received \$14,415.92, spent \$11,912.36
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, Baltimore -- received \$14,095.06, spent \$11,396.40
West Virginia Citizens for Eisenhower -- received \$7,040, spent \$7,040
The Committee of Delaware Citizens for Eisenhower -- received \$5,712.75, spent \$5,861.75
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- received \$5,649, spent \$5,312.74
National Committee Columbia University Alumni for Eisenhower -- received \$2,662.50, spent \$2,662.50
Young Industry for Eisenhower -- received \$5,907.26, spent \$2,634.37
Wyoming Lincoln League of the State of Wyoming -- received \$3,815.29, spent \$2,144.90
Taft for President Committee of Maryland -- received \$1,970.25, spent \$1,970.25
New York State Committee for Republican Unity -- received \$1,798.23, spent \$1,744.49
Citizens for Eisenhower Committee, Cheyenne, Wyo. -- received \$4,620, spent \$1,584.70
Republican Central Committee of Alaska, College -- received \$866.55, spent \$679.72
Eisenhower-Nixon Campaign, Dickson, Tenn. -- received - none reported, spent \$493.45

Lincoln League of Rochester, N. Y. -- received \$411, spent \$356.65
Non-Partisan Committee for Eisenhower and Nixon -- received \$0.00, spent \$101.87

Democrat

Democratic organizations spent a combined total of \$6,159,844.32 or slightly more than 26 per cent of the total expenditures reported by all groups to the Clerk of the House, in national, Congressional, state and local elections.

The Democratic spending total includes \$5,018,215.68 in general political expenditures by 22 groups and \$1,141,628.64 reported by groups in connection with Congressional races. It does not include \$160,816.94 spent by labor organizations on behalf of specific Democratic Congressional candidates. (For details of Congressional spending, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 915).

As was the case in all other categories, not all the Democratic political organizations that spent monies in 1952 campaigns reported. If that had been so, expenditures for all groups would have been much greater. The 22 groups that reported general political spending, listed in descending order of expenditures, follow.

Democratic National Committee -- received \$2,721,298.28, spent \$2,602,651.23
Stevenson-Sparkman Forum Committee -- received \$789,068.58, spent \$800,780.51
National Volunteers for Stevenson -- received \$815,580.13, spent \$790,871.03
1952 Campaign Headquarters and Travel Committee, Stevenson Headquarters, Springfield, Ill. -- received \$335,312.94, spent \$315,914.91
Democratic Campaign Committee of Philadelphia -- received \$278,044.47, spent \$306,581.32
Illinois Volunteers for Stevenson -- received \$114,131.55, spent \$108,545.14
Sparkman Campaign Committee -- received \$22,413.72, spent \$22,148.24
Young Democratic Clubs of America -- received \$24,806.30*, spent \$14,339.86
Westchester Volunteers for Stevenson, N. Y. C. -- received \$19,653.12, spent \$13,053.38
Maryland Volunteers for Stevenson -- received \$11,855.44, spent \$11,074.64
Independent Businessmen to elect Stevenson and Sparkman -- received \$7,460, spent \$9,791
Volunteers for Stevenson on the Columbia University Staff -- received \$6,983.95, spent \$6,983.95
Clark County Democratic Central Committee, Jeffersonville, Ind. -- received \$6,681, spent \$6,162.93
Democratic Women for India Edwards for Vice President -- received \$3,645.32, spent \$3,543.44
Republicans for Stevenson Committee -- received \$1,938.50, spent \$1,938.50
Anne Arundel Volunteers for Stevenson Fund, Annapolis, Md. -- received \$1,338, spent \$1,338
Missoula Volunteers for Stevenson, Montana -- received \$694, spent \$694
Committee for the Circulation of Stevenson's Papers, Washington, D. C. -- received \$615.83, spent \$615.83
Volunteers for Stevenson, New London, Conn. -- received \$545.12, spent \$497.35
Genessee County Stevenson for President Committee, Flint, Mich. -- received \$1,477.39, spent \$280.14

*Includes a bank balance of \$24,352.53 as of Jan. 1, 1952.

Students for Stevenson -- received \$288.98, spent \$243.98
Yale Students for Stevenson -- received \$166.30, spent \$166.30

Labor

Thirty-five political labor organizations reported to the Clerk of the House that they spent a combined total of \$2,070,350.19 during 1952. The groups collected \$2,099,534.86 in that period.

The expenditures include \$352,116.94 reported as spent in 1952 Congressional races (CQ Weekly Report, p. 490) and other spending for educational and organizational activities, registration drives, state gubernatorial and legislative campaigns as well as the Presidential campaign.

The organizations, listed in descending order according to expenditures, follow. The total receipts and spending figures reflect a certain amount of duplication, but even so probably would fall short of showing total labor political expenditures in 1952.

Where labor groups spent monies in campaigns, Democrats with a few exceptions, were the beneficiaries.

CIO Political Action Committee -- received for Individual Contributions Account \$411,233.59, spent \$505,721.70; received for Education Account \$352,969.19, spent \$433,258.97

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union 1952 Campaign Committee -- received \$395,288.75, spent \$265,345.10

Labor's League for Political Education -- received \$252,002.58, spent \$249,257.92

United Automobile Workers, CIO, Political Action Committee -- received \$170,026.69, spent \$135,013.24

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League -- received \$99,617.85, spent \$100,684.62

Railway Labor's Political League -- received \$95,387.85, spent \$88,643.96

New York State CIO Political Action Committee -- received \$58,214.12, spent \$58,192.28

Amalgamated Political Action Fund -- received \$46,413.81, spent \$43,125

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee -- received \$50,013.80, spent \$34,519.25*

New York Joint Board Political Action Fund -- received \$32,254.85, spent \$26,518.21

Labor's Committee for the Election of Stevenson and Sparkman -- received \$29,469.66, spent \$24,621.37

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Washington, D.C. -- received \$21,357.96, spent \$19,074.98

TWUA-Political Education Fund -- received \$7,969.03, spent \$14,480

Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers 1952 Campaign Committee -- received \$14,892.55, spent \$13,767.25

Trainmen's Political Education League -- received \$14,699.84, spent \$13,698.10

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Political Fund, Harrisburg, Pa. -- received \$11,200, spent \$11,954.07

Clothing Workers Political Committee of Eastern Pennsylvania, Allentown -- received \$4,530.50, spent \$7,365

*Receipts and expenditures include those from Jan. 10, 1948, to Jan. 10, 1953.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League of the State of New York, Buffalo, N. Y. -- received \$5,941.16, spent \$5,251.05

CIO Political Action Committee, Bronx, N.Y. -- received \$9,795, spent \$4,632.37

Clothing Cutters Political Action Committee, N.Y.C. -- receives \$3,700, spent \$2,350

Harrisburg Labor's League for Political Education -- received \$1,741.50, spent \$1,856.33

Marion County Unit, Labor's League for Political Education, Indianapolis, Ind. -- received \$1,497.50, spent \$1,818.98

Labor's League for Political Education Central Labor Union, AFL, Easton, Pa. -- received \$2,233.45, spent \$1,688.76

Eire League for Political Education -- received \$1,669.15, spent \$1,446.65

National U. I. U. Trades Campaign Committee of Labor's League for Political Education -- received \$1,225.50, spent \$1,225.00

Political Committee of the International Typographers Union -- received \$866.21, spent \$866.21

Labor's League for Political Education of Kansas -- received \$36.59, spent \$782.43

Williamsport Labor's League for Political Education, Harrisburg, Pa. -- received \$620.26, spent \$620.26

Labor Union's Political Fund -- received \$600, spent \$600

York County Labor's League for Political Education, York, Pa. -- received \$502, spent \$478

Blair County Labor's League for Political Education, Altoona, Pa. -- received \$554, spent \$374.20

United Labor League of Ashland County, Ohio -- received \$354.44, spent \$351.20

Labor's League for Political Education, AFL, Montgomery County, Pa. -- received \$403.48, spent \$311.47

Maryland-D.C. Machinists Non-Partisan Political League -- received \$52, spent \$225.70

Labor's League for Political Education of the Central Labor Union of Monroe County, Pa. -- received \$200, spent 199.56

Other Groups, Individuals

Twenty-six miscellaneous organizations and eight individuals reported to the Clerk of the House that they spent \$1,003,123.50.

While these groups and individuals were complying with a section of the law requiring information on efforts to influence elections, apparently the expenditures were not in all cases necessarily made to forward the election of specific candidates for state or federal offices. A number of the organizations that detailed their expenditures showed the spending was principally for literature and organizational and educational activities. The definition of each varied with the organization reporting.

Among the groups listing specific expenditures were the Committee for Political Education and Information which reported it spent \$31,087.50 for a political movie project. The organization was financed primarily by the DuPont family of Wilmington and the Rockefeller family of New York. (They contributed \$23,300 of the \$31,773.29 collected.)

The Grass Roots Boy Radio Committee of Cleveland reported pre-election expenditures of \$7,395.11 for a radio broadcast about President Eisenhower's boyhood.

The Civil Liberties Appeal, organized by poet Archibald MacLeish and author Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., expended \$12,968.96, mainly for Thomas E. Fairchild (D Wis.), who was defeated in his bid for the seat held by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and for former Sen. William Benton (D Conn.), who was unseated by Sen. William Purcell (R Conn.).

The Committee on National Affairs threw most of the \$1,697.12 it spent into support of Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R.N.Y.), the Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) Campaign Committee, the Sen John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) Campaign Committee, the fund for Senate aspirant Thomas B. Mechling (D Nev.), and the District of Columbia Montanans for Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.).

The Committee of Barristers of Washington, D. C., split up the \$497.81 it collected, between lawyers Edmund D. Campbell (D Va.), who was defeated in his try for a Congressional seat, and Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.).

The organizations and individuals in descending order by expenditures:

Christian Nationalist Crusade -- received \$210,482.37, spent \$203,908.96

Americans for Democratic Action - Regular Account -- received \$114,504.03, spent \$114,483.93. Non-Political Account -- received \$66,823.80, spent \$67,262.03

Progressive Party -- received \$111,163.44, spent \$113,662.85

Americans for America -- received \$42,490.89, spent \$73,365.65*

Socialist Labor Party of America -- received \$89,811.14, spent \$55,728.33

Committee for Agricultural Progress, Chicago -- received \$56,175.96, spent \$54,841.93

H. R. Cullen, Houston, Tex. -- received \$0.00, spent \$53,000

Prohibition National Committee -- received \$35,841.59, spent \$47,114.92

Committee for Political Education and Information -- received \$31,773.29, spent \$31,087.50

Policyholders Protective Association -- received \$38,938.33, spent \$27,149.81

National Committee for an Effective Congress -- received \$31,068.37, spent \$25,547.73

Dana C. Smith, Pasadena, Calif.** -- received \$25,056.63, spent \$25,056.63

The Maryland Committee to Foster Truly Democratic Institutions -- received \$32,211.50, spent \$23,812.49

Civil Liberties Appeal, N.Y.C. -- received \$15,106.99, spent \$12,968.96

Douglas B. Marshall, Houston, Tex. -- received \$0.00, spent \$12,750

California Chapter, Pro America, San Mateo, Calif. -- received \$11,323.18, spent \$11,179.82

Citizens Association for Good Government, Cleveland, Ohio -- received \$10,164, spent \$10,164

Grass Roots Boy Radio Committee, Cleveland -- received \$7,395.11, spent \$7,395.11

Labor Business-Crusaders Committee for Eisenhower -- received \$7,257.80, spent \$6,235

*Expenditures were reported as made "on or on behalf of" the organization.

**For vice presidential campaign of Richard Nixon

Progressive Party of the District of Columbia -- received \$6,330.93, spent \$6,196.68
Corbin J. Robertson, Houston, Tex. -- received \$0, spent \$5,000
MacArthur-Tenney Club -- received \$4,983.04, spent \$4,716.40
National Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party -- received \$2,692.01, spent \$2,692.01
The Committee, New York City -- received \$2,185.00, spent \$2,185.00
Committee on National Affairs -- received \$1,707, spent \$1,697.12
Frank Lawson, Huber, Ga. -- received \$0, spent \$1,129.02
Frederick C. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- received \$0, spent \$1,000
Louis A. Kohn, Chicago -- received \$0, spent \$710.40
Committee of Barristers, Washington, D.C. -- received \$492.81, spent \$497.81
James R. Allen, Independent Candidate for President -- received \$0, spent \$278.49
Minutemen Committee, West Hazelton, Pa. -- received \$266.60, spent \$266.60
The Good Government National Committee -- received \$24, spent \$22.03
Association for the Abolition of Farm Price Supports, Inc. -- received \$0, spent \$16.29
The Free Workers Political Action Committee -- received \$0, spent \$0.00

INDIVIDUALS' REPORTS LISTED

Individuals are restricted by the Hatch Political Activities Act from contributing more than \$5,000 during any calendar year to or on behalf of any candidate for federal office.

The Act is supplemented by the federal gift tax law which requires individuals who contribute more than \$3,000 to any committee or candidate to pay a gifts tax.

Contributors are not required to file reports unless, within a calendar year they make expenditures of \$50 or more on one or more items with the aim of influencing elections in two or more states "other than by contribution to a political committee." The Federal Corrupt Practices Act requires that such individuals file reports with the Clerk of the House.

Eight individuals reported to the Clerk of the House that they spent a combined total of \$98,924.54 in 1952 for political purposes.

The expenditures ranged from a high of \$53,000 by H. R. Cullen of Houston, Tex., multi-millionaire oilman and a frequent campaign contributor, to \$278.49 by James R. Allen of Wilmington, Del., self-described "independent candidate for President."

CULLEN STATEMENT

Cullen made 31 contributions of from \$500 to \$5,000 to Congressional candidates and four to Republican organizations. Following are those who received contributions and the amounts:

\$5,000: MacArthur Committee of N.J., Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.), Campaign for Sen. Price Daniel (D Tex.),

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Campaign Club, Texas Eisenhower Campaign Fund.

\$4,000: New Hampshire for MacArthur Committee.

\$3,500: Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Campaign Committee.

\$3,000: James P. Pattison, Texas Congressional Candidate.

\$1,000: Idaho Republican Budget and Finance Committee, former Rep. Fred G. Aandahl (R N.D.) for Senator Committee, former Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine) Senate Campaign Committee, Sen. William Purcell (R Conn.) Campaign Committee, Senatorial candidate Patrick Hurley (R N.M.) Campaign Committee, former Sen. Harry Cain (R Wash.) Campaign Committee, Sen. George Malone (R Nev.) Campaign Committee, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) Campaign Committee, former Sen. James Kem (R Mo.) Campaign Committee and former Sen. Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) Campaign Committee.

\$500: Campaign committees for Rep. Donald Jackson (R Calif.), Congressional candidate M. M. Long (D Va.), Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D Va.), Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.), former Rep. Thomas Werdell (R Calif.), Congressional candidate Robert R. Siegrist (R Ill.), Rep. James P. Devereux (R Md.), Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Congressional candidate Clarence L. Wetzel (R Ohio), Rep. Joseph F. Holt (R Calif.), Rep. C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R Ill.), Rep. Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.), former Rep. John T. Wood (R Idaho), and Rep. John J. Allen, Jr. (R Calif.).

NIXON FUND

Other heavy spenders were Dana C. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., trustee of the famous Nixon Fund which created a furor during the 1952 Presidential campaign, who reported expenditures of \$25,056.63; and Douglas B. Marshall of Houston, Tex., another multi-millionaire oilman who reported spending \$12,750 in eight Congressional races.

Smith stated he received \$25,056.63 in contributions to forward Vice President Richard Nixon's election. He said only a small portion of the total contribution was spent by him. Of the total reported, according to Smith, \$13,000 was turned over to the United Republican Finance Committee of Los Angeles and \$8,500 went to the Republican National Committee.

Marshall made the following contributions: Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), \$5,000; Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), and Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), \$2,500 apiece; Siegrist, \$1,000; Aandahl, Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.) and Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), \$500 apiece, and Brewster, \$250.

Corbin J. Robertson, also of Houston, spent \$5,000 in two Republican Congressional campaigns (Sens. Barrett and Barry Goldwater, R Ariz.); Frederick McKee of Pittsburgh reported expenditures of \$850 for Republican Congressional candidates and \$150 for the Presidential race; Frank Lawson of Huber, Ga., spent \$1,129.02 for independent Presidential electors, and Louis A. Kohn of Chicago reported spending \$710.40 for a political advertisement in a newspaper.

LARGE CAMPAIGN DONATIONS

Some of the big individual contributions (\$5000 or more) to the 1952 Presidential and Congressional political campaigns are listed here by states. The list includes large contributors in 30 states, in addition to Canada and Cuba.

There probably are many other contributors of substantial amounts of money who did not come to CQ's attention for a number of reasons, growing out of the great volume of reports, and the fact that many groups contributed to are not required to report under federal regulations.

Approximately 130 organizations filed reports on spending in the Presidential campaign. CQ found that most of the big contributions went to 23 such groups and to five committees filing spending reports on Congressional races. CQ used the reports of those 28 groups in compiling the list of large contributions.

The organizations through which the individuals contributed can be identified by the number or letters in parentheses after each contribution. (See key to contribution list, adjoining column.) The numbers represent organizations which were primarily concerned with the Presidential campaign while the letters represent those primarily concerned with the House and Senate races.

When it appeared that families were involved--because of identical last names and locations--they were sometimes included if their contributions totaled \$5000 or more.

Occasional instances in which one individual apparently contributed a total of more than \$5,000 to one organization usually are due to mistakes made in filing reports, CQ has found. The Hatch Act makes it illegal for one person to give a total of more than \$5,000 to one group, but permits him to give up to that amount to any number of different groups and allows each member of a family to give \$5,000 to a single fund.

Information used was gathered from the files of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(For further information on campaign spending, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 915-940.)

RESIDENTS OF U.S.

ALABAMA

Bill Cummings, Huntsville, \$5,000 (7); Milton K. Cummings, Huntsville, \$5,000 (3); Eugene Munger, Jr., Montgomery, \$5,000 (12); Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, Birmingham, \$5,000 (2); Peter Vredenburgh III, Birmingham, \$5,000 (2);

CALIFORNIA

Louis H. Boyar, Beverly Hills, \$5,000 (3); Mrs. Rachel Boyar, Beverly Hills, \$5,000 (3); Francis L. Brody, Los Angeles, \$4,000 (7); Miss Francis L. Brody, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (3); Francis I. Brown, Monterey, \$2,000 (12); Francis H. I. Brown, Monterey, \$3,000 (NRSC); Samuel Genis, Los Angeles, \$5,000 (2); Leon M. Harvey, Torrance, \$5,000 (2); John Hunton, San Francisco, \$5,000 (11); Mrs. Annabelle Markson, Beverly Hills, \$5,000 (3); Harvey S. Mudd, Los Angeles, \$5,000 (NRSC); Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd, Los Angeles, \$5,000 (NRSC); William H. Neblett, Los Angeles, \$5,000 (4); Robert V. New, Brea, \$2,500 (1); Robert V. New, Brea, \$2,500 (NRSC); Robert V. New, Brea, \$2,500 (NRCC); Arthur B. Poole, Stanford, \$5,000 (4); Walter Rosenberg, San Ardo, \$5,000 (1); Mrs. Amelia Taper, South Gate, \$5,000 (3);

S. Mark Taper, Beverly Hills, \$5,000 (NDSC); J.L. Warner, Burbank, \$5,000 (3); Frank J. Water, Los Angeles, \$1,000 (19); Frank J. Waters, Los Angeles, \$3,000 (NRSC); Frank J. Waters, Los Angeles, \$3,000 (NRCC); Ben Weingart, Los Angeles, \$5,000 (3); Mrs. Stella Weingart, Los Angeles, \$5,000 (3);

COLORADO

Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver, \$1,000 (1); L. C. Phipps, Denver, \$3,000 (NRSC); L. C. Phipps, Denver, \$3,000 (NRCC);

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Adiophina Forstmann, Greenwich, \$3,000 (1); Julius Forstmann, Greenwich, \$3,000 (1); Henry R. Luce, Fairfield (See N. Y.), \$3,000 (1); J. Arthur Warner, Greenwich, \$5,000 (NRCC);

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Miss Anna M. Archibald, Washington (See New York), \$3,000 (4); Katherine F. Clammer, Washington, \$2,500 (4); Sam Clammer, Washington, \$2,500 (4); J. Carroll Cone, Washington, D.C., \$2,000 (2); J. Carroll Cone, Washington, \$3,000 (4); J.C. Cone, Washington, \$3,000 (7);

Key To Contributor List

PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEES

Republican National Committee	1
Democratic National Committee	2
National Volunteers for Stevenson	3
Stevenson-Sparkman Forum Committee	4
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon of Illinois	5
United Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania	6
1952 Campaign Headquarters and Travel Committee, Stevenson Headquarters	7
Democratic Campaign Committee of Philadelphia	8
Illinois Volunteers for Stevenson	9
Republican State Committee of Delaware	10
National Professional Committee for Eisenhower-Nixon	11
Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon, New York City	12
Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh	13
McCarthy Broadcast Dinner Committee	14
Campaign Committee of the Women's National Republican Clubs	15
Eisenhower Bandwagon Committee	16
Wedemeyer Broadcast Fund	17
Republican State Committee of the State of Wyoming	18
Nebraska Republican Finance and Budget Committee	19
Eisenhower-Nixon Club for D.C.	20
Committee for Political Education and Information	21
Hoover Broadcast Fund	22
Labor's Committee for the Election of Stevenson and Sparkman, Washington, D.C.	23

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

United Republican Finance Committee of New York	URFC
National Democratic Campaign Committee	NDCC
National Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee	NDSC
National Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	NRSC
National Republican Campaign Committee	NRCC

District of Columbia (Cont.)

Durries Crane, Washington, \$5,000 (4); Joseph E. Davies, Washington, D.C., \$4,000 (2); Joseph E. Davies, Washington, \$1,000 (4); Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Washington, \$3,000 (7); Aaron Ford, Washington, \$3,000 (4); Mrs. Aaron Ford, Washington, \$3,000 (4); M. Robert Guggenheim, Washington, D.C., \$3,000 (1); Col. M. Robert Guggenheim, Washington, \$1,000 (19); M. Robert Guggenheim, D.C., \$3,000 (NRSC); M. Robert Guggenheim, D.C., \$5,000 (NRCC); Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim, Washington, \$1,000 (19); George L. Killian, Washington, \$5,000 (7); J. Noel Macy, Washington, \$3,000 (20); Mrs. J. Noel Macy, Washington, \$3,000 (20); Mr. and Mrs. Noel Macy, D.C., \$1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Perle S. Mesta, Luxembourg, \$2,000 (2); Perle S. Mesta, Luxembourg, \$5,000 (7); E.L. Oliver, Washington, \$5,000 (4); Gertrude T. Pittman, Washington, \$5,000 (4); R.D. Pittman, Washington, \$5,000 (7); G. Reid Salisbury, Washington, \$5,000 (2); D. D. Shepard, Washington (See Pa.), \$3,000 (1);

D. D. Shepard, Washington, \$1,000 (12); L. Corrin Strong, Washington, \$2,000 (12); L. Corrin Strong, Washington, \$1,000 (20); L. Corrin Strong, D. C., \$1,000 (NRSC); Mrs. L. Corrin Strong, Washington, \$2,000 (20); Millard E. Tydings, Washington, \$4,000 (2); Millard E. Tydings, Washington, \$5,000 (NDSC).

DELAWARE

Lammot du Pont Copeland, \$1,000 (1); Lammot DuPont Copeland, \$3,000 (10); Lammot duPont Copeland, Wilmington, \$2,300 (21); Lammot duPont Copeland, Wilmington, \$1,000 (NRSC); Lammot duPont Copeland, Wilmington, \$1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Lammot duPont Copeland, \$2,000 (10); Eugene E. duPont, \$4,000 (10); H. F. duPont, Wilmington, \$1,000 (1); H. F. duPont, \$2,000 (10); Henry B. duPont, \$3,000 (10); Henry B. duPont, Jr., Wilmington, \$3,000 (11); Mrs. Irene duPont, Montchanin, \$3,000 (11); Mrs. Irene S. duPont, Montchanin, \$2,000 (12); Irene duPont, \$3,000 (10); Irene duPont, Wilmington, \$4,875 (12); Irene duPont, Wilmington, \$3,000 (21); Irene duPont, Wilmington, \$2,000 (NRSC); Irene duPont, Jr., \$3,000 (10); Lammot duPont, Wilmington, \$2,000 (1);

Mrs. Lammot duPont, \$3,000 (10); Pierre S. duPont, \$3,000 (10); Pierre S. duPont, Wilmington, \$2,000 (21); P. S. duPont, III, \$3,000 (10); P. S. duPont III, Wilmington, \$3,000 (12); Reynolds duPont, \$3,000 (10); S. Hallock duPont, \$3,000 (10); William duPont, Jr., \$3,000 (10); William duPont, Jr., Wilmington, \$2,000 (11); Mrs. William duPont, Jr., \$3,000 (10); Harry G. Haskell, Wilmington, \$3,000 (NRCC); Harry G. Haskell, Jr., \$3,000 (10); Harry G. Haskell, Jr., Wilmington, \$3,000 (13); Harry G. Haskell, Jr., Wilmington, \$2,000 (NRSC); Mr. Harry W. Lunger, \$3,000 (10); Mrs. Harry W. Lunger, \$3,000 (10); Thomas B. McCabe (See Pa.), \$1,000 (10);

FLORIDA

Joseph Cherner, Miami Beach, \$5,000 (2); Sam Friedland, Miami Beach, \$5,000 (2); Eunice Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (2); Miss Eunice Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (3); Eunice Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (4); Miss Eunice Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (7); Jean Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (2); Miss Jean Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (3); Jean Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (4); Miss Jean Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (7); Patricia Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (2); Miss Patricia Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (3); Patricia Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (4); Miss Patricia Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (7); Rose F. Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (2); Mrs. Rose F. Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (3); Rose F. Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (4); Mrs. Rose F. Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (7); Rosemary Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (2); Miss Rosemary Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (3); Rosemary Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (4); Miss Rosemary Kennedy, Palm Beach, \$1,000 (7);

Charles E. Merrill, Palm Beach, (See New York), \$1,000 (NRCC); Max Orovitz, Miami Beach, \$5,000 (2); Jack Mintzer, Miami Beach, \$5,000 (2); Dan Ruskin, Miami Beach, \$5,000 (2); Ben Tobin, Hollywood, \$2,500 (3); Ben Tobin, Hollywood, \$5,000 (3).

GEORGIA

Owen R. Cheatham, Augusta, \$3,000 (12); Mrs. Owen R. Cheatham, Augusta, \$3,000 (12);

ILLINOIS

J. M. Arvey, Chicago, \$5,000 (4); H. Leslie Atlass, Chicago, \$5,000 (4); Sewell L. Avery, Chicago, \$3,000 (1); Sewell L. Avery, Chicago, \$1,000 (22); Sewell L. Avery, Chicago, \$3,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Sewell L. Avery, Chicago, \$3,000 (1); Laird Bell, Chicago, \$2,500 (2); Laird Bell, Chicago, \$2,500 (9); William J. Friedman, Chicago, \$3,500 (3); William J. Friedman, Chicago, \$5,000 (3); Mrs. Laird Bell, Winnetka, \$1,000 (3); Harold S. Brady, Chicago, \$5,000 (2); Albert W. Harris, Chicago, \$5,000 (11); Irving B. Harris, Highland Park, \$5,000 (3); Barnet Hodes, Chicago, \$5,000 (3); Hubert E. Howard, Chicago, \$5,000 (NRCC); John B. Huaris, Chicago, \$2,500 (3); John B. Huaris, Chicago, \$2,500 (9); Elizabeth S. Ives, Springfield, \$1,000 (9); Ernest L. Ives, Springfield, \$1,000 (3); Ernest L. Ives, Bloomington, \$1,000 (7);

Mrs. Ernest L. Ives, Springfield, \$3,500 (3); Timothy R. Ives, Springfield, \$1,000 (3); T.R. Ives, Springfield, \$2,000 (3); Mrs. Stanley Keith, Lake Forest, \$3,000 (1); Mrs. Stanley Keith, Lake Forest, \$1,000 (11); Mrs. Stanley Keith, Lake Forest, \$3,000 (NRCC); Benjamin Lindheimer, Chicago, \$5,000 (2); Marjorie Lindheimer, Chicago, \$5,000 (2); Arnold H. Maremont, Chicago, \$5,000 (3); Spencer T. Olin, East Alton, (See New York), \$1,000 (12); Mrs. Spencer T. Olin, Alton, \$2,000 (NRCC); Stuyvesant Peabody, Chicago, \$1,000 (4); Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody, Sr., Chicago, \$1,000 (2); Stuyvesant Peabody, Jr., Chicago, \$3,000 (2); Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody, Jr., Chicago, \$1,000 (9); Hermon D. Smith, Lake Forest, \$3,000 (3); Mrs. Hermon D. Smith, Lake Forest, \$3,000 (3); Philip B. Stern, Springfield, \$2,000 (7); Philip M. Stern, Springfield, \$3,000 (3); Adlai E. Stevenson, Springfield, \$5,000 (3);

Carroll H. Sudler, Jr., Lake Forest, \$2,500 (3); Mrs. Carroll H. Sudler, Jr., Lake Forest, \$2,500 (3); O. David Zimring, Chicago, \$5,000 (23).

INDIANA

Robert Stolkin, Indianapolis, \$5,000 (2);

KENTUCKY

Barry Bingham, Louisville, \$5,000 (2); Harold F. Johnson, Prospect, \$5,000 (2);

LOUISIANA

W.C. Feazel, Shreveport, \$5,000 (4); William G. Helis, Jr., New Orleans, \$5,000 (2); James A. Noe, Monroe, \$2,500 (2); Mrs. James A. Noe, Monroe, \$2,500 (2); Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans, (See Mass.), \$2,000 (3); Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans, \$2,500 (7);

MAINE

Charles S. Payson, Falsouth Foreside, (See New York), \$1,000 (1);

MARYLAND

Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, \$4,000 (2); Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, \$1,000 (NDSC); Mrs. Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, \$1,000 (2); Joseph Katz, Baltimore, \$3,000 (2); Mrs. Joseph Katz, Baltimore, \$3,000 (2); Robert S. Kerr, Chevy Chase, \$5,000 (2).

MASSACHUSETTS

William A. Coolidge, Boston, \$3,000 (1); William A. Coolidge, Boston, \$1,000 (NRSC); William A. Coolidge, Boston, \$1,000 (NRCC); Richard C. Danielson, Gorton, \$1,000 (NRSC); Mrs. Richard Danielson, Gorton, \$3,000 (1); Mrs. Richard E. Danielson, Gorton, \$1,000 (NRCC); Carl Dewett, Boston, \$3,000 (1); Mrs. Carl Dewett, Boston, \$3,000 (1); James N. B. Hill, Boston, \$2,000 (12); J.N.B. Hill, Boston, \$3,000 (NRSC); J.N.B. Hill, Boston, \$3,000 (NRCC); Edgar B. Stern, Lennox, (See La.), \$1,000 (12).

MICHIGAN

Alvin M. Bentley, Owosso, \$3,000 (1); Alvin Bentley, Owosso, \$3,000 (NRSC); Alvin M. Bentley, Owosso, \$3,000 (NRCC); Frank M. Burke, Jr., Coloma, \$5,000 (2); A.R. Glancey, Jr., Detroit, \$5,000 (3); Leon A. Slavin, Kalamazoo, \$5,000 (4); William Slavin, Kalamazoo, \$5,000 (4).

MINNESOTA

Robert Butler, St. Paul, \$1,000 (2); Robert Butler, St. Paul, \$2,500 (4); Robert Butler, Saint Paul, \$4,000 (NDSC).

NEVADA

Arthur Lyon, Las Vegas, (See Utah), \$1,000 (3);

NEW JERSEY

Charles Edison, West Orange, \$2,000 (12); Charles Edison, West Orange, (See New York), \$2,000 (NRSC); Charles J. Milton, Jersey City, \$2,000 (2); Charles J. Milton, Jersey City, \$5,000 (4); Dwight R. G. Palmer, Short Hills, \$4,000 (2); D.R.G. Palmer, Short Hills, \$5,000 (3); F.S. Parr, Jr., Essex Fells, \$3,000 (12); David Rosen, Newark, \$5,000 (3).

NEW YORK

Mrs. Frank Altschul, New York City, \$1,500 (3); Frank Altschul, New York, \$3,000 (2); Douglas M. Amann, Old Westbury, L.I., \$5,000 (12); Mrs. Anna Archbold, New York, N.Y., (See D.C.), \$1,500 (1); Marion Ascoli, New York City, \$5,000 (3); Max Ascoli, New York City, \$5,000 (3); Vincent Astor, New York City, \$2,500 (12); Mrs. Vincent Astor, New York City, \$3,000 (12); Nat Bass, New York, \$5,000 (2); Murray Benjamin, Bronx, \$5,000 (3); George T. Bowdoin, New York City, \$2,500 (URFC); George T. Bowdoin, New York City, \$2,500 (NRCC); Wolfe A. Charney, New York City, \$5,000 (3); Jack F. Chrysler, New York City, \$3,000 (1); Jack F. Chrysler, New York City, \$2,500 (URFC); R. Sterling Clark, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); R. Sterling Clark, New York, \$3,000 (12); W.R. Coe, New York, N.Y., \$2,900 (1); W.R. Coe, Oyster Bay, L.I., \$2,083.50 (12); W.R. Coe, New York City, \$2,500 (18); W.R. Coe, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Thomas J. Curran, New York City, \$5,000 (NRCC);

William Dasheff, New York City, \$5,000 (4); C. Douglas Dillon, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); C.D. Dillon, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); C.D. Dillon, New York City, \$2,000 (NRCC); C.D. Dillon, New York City, \$1,000 (NRSC); Mrs. C.D. Dillon, Far Hills, \$3,000 (1); Angier Biddle Duke, \$1,000 (2); Angier B. Duke, New York, N.Y., \$4,000 (2); A. Biddle Duke, New York City, \$2,500 (NDSC); Charles Edison, New York City, (See N.J.), \$3,000 (NRCC); Irving Feinberg, Rye, \$5,000 (2); A.L. Ferguson, Larchmont, \$1,100 (2); A.L. Ferguson, Larchmont, \$5,000 (3); Marshall Field, New York, \$3,000 (2); Marshall Field, New York City, \$2,000 (9); Marshall Field, New York City, \$2,000 (NDSC); Mrs. Marshall Field, New York, \$3,000 (2); Childs Frick, Roslyn, L.I. (See Pa.), \$1,000 (13); Childs Frick, Roslyn, \$2,000 (NRSC); Childs Frick, Roslyn, Long Island, New York City, \$1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Childs Frick, Roslyn, L.I., \$1,000 (13);

Mrs. Childs Frick, Roslyn, \$2,000 (NRSC); Mac Ghee, New York City, \$5,000 (4); Bernard F. Gimbel, New York City, \$2,500 (12); Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, New York City, \$2,500 (12); Francis Goelet, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); Francis Goelet, New York City, \$2,000 (NRSC); Robert G. Goelet, New York City, \$2,000 (NRSC); Robert G. Goelet, New York City, \$2,000 (URFC); Arnold M. Grant, New York, \$3,000 (2); Arnold M. Grant, New York City, \$2,500 (3); Edward H. Green, New York City, \$2,000 (12); Edward H. Green, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Mrs. Edward H. Green, New York City, \$5,000 (12); Edward H. Green, New York City, \$5,000 (URFC); Mrs. Edward H. Green, New York City, \$5,000 (12); Mr. and Mrs. S.B. Grimson, New York City, \$5,000 (3); E. Roland Harriman, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); E. Roland Harriman, New York City, \$2,000 (12); E. Roland Harriman, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); E. Roland Harriman, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Mrs. E. Roland Harriman, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC);

Gilbert A. Harrison, New York City, \$1,000 (3); Gilbert A. Harrison, New York City, \$2,500 (7); Mrs. Gilbert Harrison, New York City, \$4,000 (3); J.M. Hofmann, Jamaica Estates, \$5,000 (2); Jay Holmes, New York City, \$1,000 (12); Jay Holmes, Easthampton, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Jay Holmes, Easthampton, \$1,000 (URFC); Henry Itleson, Jr., New York City, \$5,000 (1); Mrs. Henry Itleson, Jr., New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Mrs. Alice Kaplan, New York City, \$5,000 (3); Jack Kaplan, New York, N.Y., \$5,000 (2); Paul Kayser, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC)

New York (Cont.)

Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Leah, New York, N.Y., \$5,000 (1); J.L. Lebanon, New York, \$5,000 (2); Eugene Leone, Central Valley, \$5,000 (12); Mrs. Eugene Leone, Central Valley, \$5,000 (12); K.C. Li, New York City, \$5,000 (4); T.P. Li, New York City, \$5,000 (4); Leon Lowenstein, New York City, \$2,000 (1); Leon Lowenstein, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Melvyn G. Lowenstein, New York City \$5,000 (12); Henry R. Luce, New York City, \$1,000 (11); Henry R. Luce, New York City, \$1,000 (12); Henry R. Luce, New York City, (See Conn.), \$3,000 (NRSC); Henry R. Luce, New York City, \$2,000 (NRCC); Henry R. Luce, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Henry MacDonald, Forest Hills, N.Y., \$5,000 (URFC); Edward B. McLean, New York, N.Y., \$2,500 (1); E.B. McLean, New York, \$2,500 (12); Charles E. Merrill, New York City, (See Fla.), \$3,000 (1); Charles E. Merrill, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Chas. E. Merrill, New York City, \$3,000 (NRCC); Dunlevy Milbank, New York City, \$1,000 (NRSC);

Dunlevy Milbank, New York City, \$2,500 (URFC); Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Jeremiah Milbank, New York, N.Y., \$2,500 (1); Jeremiah Milbank, New York City, \$2,500 (URFC); Jeremiah Milbank, New York City, \$1,500 (NRSC); Jeremiah Milbank, New York City, \$2,500 (NRCC); Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Douglas M. Moffat, New York City, \$3,000 (12); Douglas M. Moffat, New York City, \$3,000 (NRCC); Douglas M. Moffat, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Robert Montgomery, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Robert Montgomery, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Stavros S. Niarchos, New York, \$5,000 (2); Mrs. William S. Paley, Manhasset, \$3,000 (12); Mrs. William S. Paley, Manhasset, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Irving Pardee, New York City, \$2,000 (12); Mrs. Irving H. Pardee, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Richard C. Patterson, New York City, \$5,000 (2); Richard C. Patterson, Jr., New York City, \$5,000 (4);

Charles S. Payson, New York, N.Y., \$1,500 (1); Charles S. Payson, New York City, \$1,000 (12); Charles S. Payson, New York City, (See Maine), \$2,500 (NRSC); Charles S. Payson, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Mrs. Charles S. Payson, Long Island, \$3,000 (12); Mrs. Charles S. Payson, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Joan Payson, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Joan W. Payson, New York City, \$3,000 (NRCC); Ellis L. Phillips, New York City, \$2,500 (NRSC); Ellis L. Phillips, New York City, \$2,500 (URFC); Mrs. Ellis L. Phillips, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Mrs. Ellis L. Phillips, Jr., Jericho, \$1,000 (URFC); Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, New York City, \$2,500 (NRSC); Jonas Reiner, New York City, \$5,000 (3); David Rockefeller, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); David Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (21); David Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); David Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC);

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York, N.Y., \$2,500 (1); John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York, N.Y., \$2,500 (1); John D. Rockefeller, III, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, New York City \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Lawrence S. Rockefeller, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); Laurence S. Rockefeller, Pocantico Hills, \$3,000 (12); Laurence S. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (21); Laurence S. Rockefeller, New York City, \$1,000 (22); Lawrence S. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Lawrence S. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Laurence S. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC);

Mrs. Laurence S. Rockefeller, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Martha B. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Martha B. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (NRCC); Mary C. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (21); Mary F. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (21); Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (21); Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Winthrop Rockefeller, New York, N.Y., \$3,000 (1); Winthrop Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Winthrop Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Winthrop D. Rockefeller, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); David S. Rosenthal, New York City, \$3,000 (2); David S. Rosenthal, Buenos Aires, \$2,000 (URFC); John P. Rutherford, New York, \$2,000 (12);

Mrs. John P. Rutherford, New York, \$4,000 (12); Mrs. John P. Rutherford, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); John M. Schiff, New York City, \$2,000 (NRSC); John M. Schiff, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. John M. Schiff, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Gustave Schindler, New York, \$5,000 (2); Paul Shields, New York City, \$5,000 (2); Paul Shield, New York City, \$1,000 (2); Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Great Neck, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Great Neck, \$3,000 (URFC); Henry Sonneborn, III, New York, \$5,000 (2); Helen G. Sonneborn, New York, \$5,000 (2); Rudolf G. Sonneborn, New York, \$5,000 (2); A.N. Spanel, New York City, \$5,000 (3); Roger W. Straus, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Roger W. Straus, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC);

Carll Tucker, New York City, \$2,500 (12); Carll Tucker, New York City, \$2,500 (URFC); Mrs. Carll Tucker, New York City, \$2,500 (URFC); Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York, N.Y., (See Va.), \$3,000 (1); Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York City \$3,000 (12);

New York (Cont.)

Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York City, \$3,000 (NRSC); Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York City, \$3,000 (NRCC); Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Harold S. Vanderbilt, \$1,000 (12); Dewitt Wallace, Mount Kisco, \$2,000 (NRSC); Dewitt Wallace, Mount Kisco, \$1,000 (URFC); Mrs. Dewitt Wallace, Mount Kisco, \$2,000 (URFC); William Weintraub, New York, \$5,000 (2); John H. Whitney, New York City, \$1,000 (12); John Hay Whitney, New York City, \$3,000 (6); John Hay Whitney, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); George D. Widener, New York City, (See Pa.), \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. George Widener, New York City, \$1,000 (URFC); Robert Winthrop, New York City, \$3,000 (URFC); Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Westbury, \$3,000 (URFC); Thomas A. Yawkey, New York City, \$5,000 (12);

NORTH CAROLINA

Richard J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, \$2,000 (2); Richard J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, \$5,000 (4); Lloyd P. Tate, Pinehurst, \$5,000 (12); Mrs. Lloyd P. Tate, Pinehurst, \$5,000 (12).

OHIO

George M. Harrison, Cincinnati, \$5,000 (4); Edward Lamb, Toledo, \$1,000 (3); Edward Lamb, Toledo, \$2,500 (7); Edward Lamb, Toledo, \$2,500 (2).

PENNSYLVANIA

J. Frederick Byers, Jr., Sewickley, \$3,000 (13); Mrs. J. Frederick Byers, Jr., Sewickley, \$3,000 (13); James P. Clark, Philadelphia, \$5,000 (8); Miss Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (6); Miss Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (12); Miss Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (13); Miss Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (NRSC); Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (URFC); Mr. & Mrs. Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem, \$5,000 (1); Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (2); Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, \$5,000 (4); Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, \$5,000 (7); Albert M. Greenfield, \$5,000 (8); Thomas B. McCabe, Swarthmore, \$3,000 (6); Thomas B. McCabe, Swarthmore (See Del.), \$2,000 (12); Matthew H. McCloskey, Philadelphia, \$5,000 (2); Matthew H. McCloskey, \$5,000 (8); Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (1);

Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (12); Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (NRSC); Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (NRCC); Mr. & Mrs. Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$4,000 (6); Mr. & Mrs. Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$5,000 (13); Richard K. Mellon, Ligonier, \$1,500 (6); Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (12); Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (NRSC); Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (12); Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$4,000 (6); Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, \$5,000 (13); Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (1); Mrs. Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$2,500 (11); Mrs. Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (17); Mrs. Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$1,500 (18); Mrs. Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (22); Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRSC); Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC);

Arthur E. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, \$2,600 (6); Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (1); Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRSC); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (1); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$2,500 (11); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (17); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$1,500 (18); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (22); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRSC); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC); J. Howard Pew, Ardmore, \$1,500 (6); J. Howard Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, \$3,000 (1); J.N. Pew, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (17); J.N. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, \$2,500 (11); J.N. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, \$1,500 (18); J.N. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, \$1,000 (22); J.N. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC); J.N. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRSC); Mrs. J.N. Pew, Jr., Ardmore, \$1,000 (6); Miss Mary Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, \$2,500 (11); Mary Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (17);

Mary E. Pew, Philadelphia, \$1,000 (22); Arthur Rosenberg, Merion, \$5,000 (2); Miss Mary Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, \$1,500 (18); Mary E. Pew, Philadelphia, \$3,000 (NRCC); Alan M. Scaife, Ligonier, \$1,500 (6); Mr. & Mrs. Alan Scaife, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (1); Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, \$4,000 (6); Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, \$5,000 (13); Mr. & Mrs. Alan M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (NRSC); Mr. & Mrs. Alan M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (NRCC); Harry Shapiro, Philadelphia, \$5,000 (2); D. D. Shepard, Pittsburgh, (See Washington, D.C.), \$3,000 (6); D. D. Shepard, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (NRCC); E. T. Weir, Pittsburgh, \$2,500 (1); E. T. Weir, Pittsburgh, \$1,000 (NRSC); E. T. Weir, Pittsburgh, \$1,500 (NRCC); Mrs. E. T. Weir, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (NRCC); Mary Haywood Weir, Pittsburgh, \$5,000 (11); Mrs. Mary Haywood Weir, Pittsburgh, \$2,000 (12);

Mary H. Weir, Pittsburgh, \$3,000 (NRSC); George D. Widener, Whitemarsh, (See N.Y.), \$2,900 (6); Mrs. George D. Widener, Whitemarsh, \$1,000 (6);

RHODE ISLAND

Robert Goelet, Newport, \$2,800 (1); Mrs. Robert W. Goelet, Newport, \$3,000 (1); Mrs. Robert W. Goelet, Newport, \$2,000 (12); Frazier Jelke, Newport, \$2,500 (1); Frazier Jelke, Newport, \$3,000 (12); Mrs. G. J. Guthrie Nicholson, Portsmouth, \$3,000 (1); Mrs. G. J. Guthrie Nicholson, Portsmouth, \$3,000 (12); Mrs. G. J. Guthrie Nicholson, Newport, \$3,000 (URFC);

TENNESSEE

L. V. Butler, Memphis, \$5,000 (2); Manuel M. Eskin, Nashville, \$5,000 (4); Wade Thompson, Nashville, \$2,000 (2); Wade Thompson, Jr., Nashville, \$2,000 (2); Wade Thompson, Sr., Nashville, \$3,000 (2); Wade V. Thompson, Nashville, \$5,000 (3); Wade V. Thompson, Nashville, \$5,000 (4); Wade V. Thompson, Nashville, \$5,000 (7);

TEXAS

William A. Blakley, Dallas, \$1,000 (2); William A. Blakley, Dallas, \$5,000 (4); William A. Blakley, Dallas, \$5,000 (7); Dr. Anson Clark, Lubbock, \$5,000 (2); W. L. Clayton, Houston, \$3,000 (2); W. L. Clayton, Houston, \$2,000 (3); W. L. Clayton, Houston, \$1,000 (NDSC); Dudley T. Dougherty, Beeville, \$5,000 (2); Ralph E. Fair, San Antonio, \$2,000 (1); Mrs. Ralph E. Fair, San Antonio, \$3,000 (1); Jake L. Hains, Dallas, \$5,000 (1); H. L. Hunt, Dallas, \$2,750 (17); Mrs. H. L. Hunt, Dallas, \$2,750 (17); Paul Kayser, Houston, (See N.Y.), \$3,000 (1); Douglas B. Marshall, Houston, \$5,000 (18); E. T. McMillian, Houston, \$2,500 (NRCC); E. T. McMillian, Houston, \$2,500 (NRSC); J. R. Parten, Houston, \$5,000 (2); William A. Smith, Houston, \$5,000 (NRCC); Mrs. William A. Smith, Houston, \$5,000 (NRCC).

UTAH

Arthur Lyon, Salt Lake City, (See Nevada), \$5,000 (3);

VIRGINIA

Arthur Godfrey, Paconian Springs, \$2,500 (1); Arthur M. Godfrey, Paconian Springs, \$2,500 (NRCC); Richard S. Reynolds, Richmond, \$2,000 (NDSC); R. S. Reynolds, Richmond, \$1,000 (2); Mrs. R. S. Reynolds, Richmond, \$2,500 (2); Mrs. Harold S. Vanderbilt, Mt. Jackson, (see N.Y.), \$3,000 (URFC).

WEST VIRGINIA

Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston, \$3,000 (2); Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston, \$2,500 (3); Arthur W. Hill, chairman Republican Finance Committee, Parkersburg, \$5,000 (NRCC).

WISCONSIN

C.O. Vanwig, Milwaukee, \$5,000 (11).

WYOMING

Fred Goodstein, Casper, \$5,000 (12).

CANADA

Stanley Woodward, Ottawa, \$2,500 (2); Mrs. Sarah R. Woodward, Ottawa, \$2,500 (2); Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Woodward, \$2,500 (2).

CUBA

Lawrence A. Cosby, Havana, \$5,000 (2); Tony Freyre, Havana, \$5,000 (2); Julio Lobo, Havana, \$5,000 (2); Mario Mencia, Havana, \$5,000 (2).

Political Activities Laws

Two laws are designed to limit expenditures by, and contributions to, political committees. The laws are the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Political Activities Act.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act states that political committees, or their affiliates, which make expenditures to influence election of candidates for federal offices in two or more states must name a treasurer who is required to file financial statements with the Clerk of the House at designated periods.

The Hatch Act limits contributions by persons to individual candidates and political committees to \$5,000 during any calendar year, excepting contributions to state and local groups, and prohibits receipts and expenditures in excess of \$3 million by any one committee during any calendar year. The law does not apply to contributions made by committees.

Interpretations vary as to who must file and what must be reported. Many large and influential political organizations, for instance, state political committees of the major parties did not report.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.), writing on farmers' falling income in his Sept. 28 newsletter, declared: "Of this I am dead sure: That American farmers today will not be forced into the role of a 'rugged individualist' whereby he is expected to shun or reduce his government price supports and other props which may keep him from going stone broke at a time when every other segment of the American economy has subsidies or guarantees in some form or another."

As Oct. 1 release from Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) comments: "Many Republican Members of Congress--too many, in fact--supported both Roosevelt and Truman on their foreign policy, and many Republicans in Congress still are willing to say, 'Me, too,' any time a foreign country makes a raid on the Treasury of the United States."

Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.), in a Sept. 30 address at Somerville, N.J., said: "I fear the results of governmental financial collapse from within more than the invasion of any enemy from without. I contend that government deficit financing and the centralization of government are the great dangers facing the American people."

The Sept. 25 newsletter to constituents from Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) predicted: "The Eisenhower power policy apparently will: Eliminate comprehensive river basin programs, turn over development of our water power resources to private interests, restrict the proportion of those resources that can ultimately be developed, deprive public and rural co-operative electric systems of the low-cost power they require, reduce the competitive influence of federal power programs in lowering the rates of private power companies, contribute to the present upward tendency in electric rates and restrict the contribution which plentiful low-cost electric power can make to an expanding economy."

In a September newsletter, Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.) expressed his views on filling the vacancy on the Supreme Court. He said: "It is above and beyond politics...I personally feel that President Eisenhower...will not permit political pressures of any type to influence him in making what might prove to be his most important appointment."

Praise for the AFL was registered in the newsletter of Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) Oct. 3. He said: "The International Longshoremen's Association has been expelled from the American Federation of Labor in an unprecedented demonstration of labor determination to clean its own house...This is a sign of maturity which will not be lost on the American public."

CAMPAIGN SPENDING STUDY

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Sept. 26 asked the Senate Rules Committee to hold early hearings on his bill (S 2538) to set up a commission to recommend revision of federal campaign spending laws. He said the bill, introduced July 30, should be acted on "in time to be effective during the next campaign."

Humphrey said defects in present statutes include lack of restriction on primary and nominating convention costs and exemption of numerous expenditures from spending limits.



pressures on congress

BAR GROUP vs. BRICKER MEASURE

The Federal Bar Association voted Sept. 25 to oppose the proposed Bricker amendment to restrict the President's treaty-making powers. The Association, composed of attorneys working for the government, took this action at its annual convention in Washington.

Delegates adopted a report of their committee on international law, which asserts: "In one of the most misleading arguments yet made to the American public and to Members of Congress, promoters of the proposed amendment claim that they are preserving the Constitution while at the same time they are endeavoring to destroy the basic relationship between the federal government and the states, and between the President and the Congress."

SALES TAX ATTACKED

Merchants all across the nation are being urged by the National Retail Dry Goods Association to conduct a campaign to combat proposals for a national sales tax at either the manufacturing or retail level.

Wade McCargo, NRDGA president, said Sept. 23 that this campaign should be aimed at the Administration, Congress and the public. The Richmond, Va., merchant called proposals for a sales tax "a subtle method of reducing the value of the customer dollar."

"It is folly to talk about a choice between types of sales taxes," said McCargo. "Both are an evil means of producing revenue which is entirely unneeded if the Administration will press its efforts to reduce expenditures and increase its efficiency."

POWER DEBATE

The running debate over how government and private industry can best cooperate in developing America's power resources continued. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1089)

Walter H. Sammis, president of the Edison Electric Institute, research organization for private utilities, Sept. 26 said the federal government could ease part of the national debt by selling federal power projects and other operations which compete with private business.

In an address before the National Exchange Club convention in Colorado Springs, Sammis, head of Ohio Edison Co., called the new power policy of the Interior Department "a sign that some change for the better may take place."

On Sept. 29 Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl said the cost of power marketed by the Department is going to rise. He added it is time to get away from a type of thinking he said was aimed "toward ultimate complete federal monopoly of power."

The National Hells Canyon Association has announced that Aandahl agreed to meet with its representatives "to explore the possibility of a partnership between the federal government and local interests" for construction of multi-purpose dams.

NEW LEGION POLICY

The new commander of the American Legion said Sept. 26 that under his administration the veterans group will not be so quick to sound off on a wide variety of national issues.

In an address prepared for a Staten Island Legionnaires banquet, national commander Arthur J. Connell, Middletown, Conn. said: "Legion officers in the past have been too ready to give their opinions. I am opposed to this policy." He added that the Legion will devote itself to fighting Communism and subversion.

BOON TO BOOTLEGGERS?

At the first general session of the National Tax Conference Sept. 28, the \$10.50 a gallon federal tax on liquor was called a "boon to bootleggers." This assertion was made by J. A. Engelhard, president of Glenmore Distilleries, who presided at a panel discussion on liquor taxation. "Bootleggers," Engelhard said, "Are no longer shoeless hillbillys, for the most part, but are big-time gangsters -- organized in syndicates -- who do their work in the shadow of city skyscrapers."

Another panelist, Dudley C. Ericson, St. Paul, Minn., head of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, saw moonshining activities as a spreading menace.

AFL SEEKS POLITICAL ACTION

American labor's "only salvation" lies in election of a full liberal-minded majority to Congress, according to the latest issue of Political Memo, published by Labor's League for Political Education of the American Federation of Labor.

In a review of the Eisenhower Administration's labor record to date, the Memo concludes that "the moral to the story is simply that we cannot expect anti-labor forces to compromise with us."

In order for such a majority to be elected, union members must take the initiative in supporting their unions, in becoming qualified to vote, and then voting for Labor's friends in 1954, according to the Memo. It concludes that the record to date is chiefly one of "pressure brought by anti-labor lobbies for further restrictions on labor."

U.S. TARIFFS LOW?

United States tariff levels are not only low in comparison with those of other nations, but this nation has also cut its tariffs "far more drastically" than have most other nations.

The American Tariff League says this is indicated by a study just completed under League sponsorship. It said the study shows 35 countries have higher tariff levels than the U.S., while below the U.S. on the tariff ladder are seven countries.

When Congress's Away...

THAT'S THE TIME FOR LOBBY PLANNING

The Congressional recess is turning out to be a busy period for the pressure groups which speak for various special interests in Washington, a Congressional Quarterly check shows.

For the lobbies, adjournment is the time to size up achievements of the past session and plan for the next. It provides an opportunity to find out what Congressmen at home, are thinking about upcoming issues.

Finally, the recess is a good time for national lobbies to remind their members of the importance of contacting Congress on specific issues, and to brief them on the most effective ways of doing this.

Leading groups representing a wide variety of interests, ranging from foreign trade to medicine, are engaged in these activities.

In the electric power field, for instance, the National Association of Electric Companies, headed by Purcell Smith, is busy studying recent power policy statements by officials of the Eisenhower Administration.

The results of this study will provide a guide to the formulation of NAEC strategy to be used in the session beginning in January, says one of the organization's representatives.

SEDOM BUSIER

A spokesman for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association reports that the present recess "is a busier time for us than most of the months when Congress is in session." During September and October, NRECA holds separate annual meetings in 10 regions of the nation at which the legislative and administrative picture is discussed and plans are formulated.

"This business of planning ahead for the coming session is just as important as carrying out the actual lobbying campaigns, once legislation has been introduced," said this official.

Businessmen's lobbies are sounding out legislators on upcoming legislation affecting industry. National affairs committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. began this work in August.

As a starter, a group of businessmen and Chamber officials got together with Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) Aug. 28, for a two-hour discussion. "Although the meeting covered many outstanding national issues, a large part of the time was spent on public lands problems," one official reports.

Similar meetings are being held throughout the country by the Chamber's more than 2,500 local committees on national affairs. "Through their activities, hundreds of businessmen and civic leaders are being given the opportunity to meet, know and talk with their national legislators before the next session of Congress convenes," said a Chamber spokesman. He added:

"Usually the meetings with Congressmen and Senators are planned with the view of obtaining the most out of solid

give-and-take discussions of the issues most important to the community where the get-together is being held.... The goal is an exchange of views, a trading of ideas and a mutual understanding of each other's problems and philosophy."

Similar tactics are being used by labor organizations. "During adjournment it's a routine matter for us to work at the grass roots," according to a CIO official. "Our state and local councils and individual members are currently busy contacting their Congressmen and letting them know what our organization thinks about key labor issues."

MAPS CONVENTION PLANS

The same official reports that the Washington office is busy streamlining and expanding its legislative department, and making plans for the annual CIO convention, to be held in Cleveland Nov. 16.

Apparently even the nation's doctors recognize the importance of adjournment planning. In a recent legislative letter to doctor-members of the American Medical Association, Dr. Frank Wilson, director of the AMA Washington office, said:

"Before he left town after Congress adjourned, a Senator who is a friend of mine (and of the AMA's) made this suggestion: 'Why don't the doctors once in a while invite us to their meetings when we're home? Most of the time we'd be willing to talk to them about Washington and what we're doing, but I'm thinking more of just meeting them, saying hello, and answering questions.'

"It sounds like a good idea to me. I can only pass it along to program chairmen... Although in most cases your Senators and Representatives will be in their home districts much of the time between now and the first of the year, remember that their engagement books get pretty well filled up before too long..."

Another national organization, the National Tax Equality Association, is sending similar advice to its members. "In January all members of Congress will go back to Washington with the things they heard back home still ringing in their ears," reads a letter from NTEA President Garner M. Lester to his members.

"LIKE A CLUB"

"Congress, in many ways, is like a club. The members talk to each other, visit together, eat together, and compare notes together."

Urging its members to find out where their congressmen and senators stand "now, while they are home," NTEA is mailing specific instructions on how each member should address his Congressman, and what arguments he should use in urging his Congressman to support HR 1559, introduced by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- a bill which would, among other things, broaden taxes on cooperatives.

One of the leading co-op groups, the Credit Union National Association, Inc., is using the recess to contact Congressmen and urge them not to support the Mason Bill, according to the group's Washington director.



political notes

Senate Control

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), former Republican who has voted with the GOP in the past on Senate organization, said Sept. 28 that if the 1954 elections result in an evenly divided Senate, he will switch to give the Democrats Senate control.

Although he broke with the Republicans during the 1952 election and styled himself an independent, Morse stood with the GOP on Senate organization this Congress on the ground that the Republicans won the last election and therefore should have control of Congress. But, Morse said, if the Republicans fail to win firm control of the Senate next year he will feel justified in switching his vote on procedure to the Democrats. "That would mean that the people have had a chance to review the situation and...that the Eisenhower Administration had not been sustained," he said.

"Alive And Kicking"

The Democratic party is "alive and kicking as never before," according to Adlai E. Stevenson, its 1952 Presidential nominee. Arriving in Washington on Sept. 30 for a White House conference with President Eisenhower, Stevenson told a group of waiting Democrats that he was glad to see "That all of the Democrats and my friends haven't evacuated Washington."

Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell said Sept. 26 that the Democrats have rallies scheduled in Atlanta in November and in Philadelphia in December, designed to bring the party out of the red and to build up a war chest for 1954. Stevenson will be the principal speaker.

Both Mitchell and Gov. Hugh White (D Miss.) said in separate statements Sept. 25 that their Party is healing its "old North-South cleavage." Mitchell told the North Carolina Democratic Club of Washington that the party rally in Chicago on Sept. 14-15 "carried us a long way forward in our efforts to build unity and harmony in the Democratic Party." White said the "death" of the so-called "loyalty pledge" at Chicago healed Southern wounds. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1169)

BIPARTISANSHIP ABROAD

At a Sept. 28 ceremony in New York at which he received the annual Four Freedoms award, former President Truman said that the willingness to negotiate with any foreign nation is one of the basic pillars of our foreign policy and it should be supported "regardless of partisanship."

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said on Sept. 26 that he thought "there should be more consultation on the highest level" between the leaders of the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic party relative to international problems.

Credit For Tax Cut

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee said in Washington on Sept. 26 that the Republicans should claim credit for a ten per cent cut in personal income taxes scheduled to go into effect on Jan. 1.

Reed's statement came after Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) said on Sept. 25 that any credit for tax reduction belongs to the Democrats who were in control of Congress in 1951 when the tax law was enacted. Reed said the cuts never would have gone into effect if the Democrats had stayed in power.

State Roundup

ARIZONA: Rep. Harold A. Patten (D Ariz.), three-term Congressman, said in Phoenix Sept. 24 that he probably will not seek re-election because of the high cost of living in Washington.

CONNECTICUT: Richard C. Lee, a Democrat who lost the election as mayor of New Haven by the margin of two votes in 1951, announced Sept. 26 that he will run again this year against Mayor William C. Celentano, a Republican.

FLORIDA: Gov. Dan McCarty (D Fla.), 41, died in Tallahassee Sept. 28 of pneumonia, he had served less than nine months of a four-year term. Florida has no lieutenant governor, and the duties of governor will be taken over by Senate President Charley E. Johns of Starke, who supported McCarty in his 1952 campaign but was recently at odds with him over patronage matters and his legislative program. Voters will decide in the 1954 election on who will fill out the term.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Gov. Hugh Gregg (R N.H.) said Sept. 22 that he had received protests from some New Hampshire Republicans because no homage was paid to the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) at a Republican rally in Boston Sept. 21. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1189) The guests paid a silent tribute to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio). Gregg also said he was not permitted to address the guests. Gov. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.), toastmaster at the dinner, said Sept. 23 that "no dis-courtesy" was intended. Herter noted that Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) did address the group.

NEW YORK: Rep. Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.) was unanimously elected Sept. 23 to be chairman of the Republican State Committee to succeed former Rep. William L. Pfeiffer (R N.Y.). Taylor said that the committee's primary task is to aid the campaign of Harold Riegelman, Republican nominee for mayor of New York City. Taylor's statement appeared to be designed to end reports that the GOP state organization was only lukewarm toward the Republican ticket in the New York City mayoralty contest.

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri of New York City announced Sept. 29 that he will run for re-election on the independent Experience Party ticket, having lost the Democratic nomination in the Sept. 15 primary to Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Manhattan Borough President. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1170.) Former President Truman Sept. 28 endorsed Wagner and Michael J. Quill, president of the New York City CIO council, announced his backing of Wagner Sept. 26.

WEST VIRGINIA: Walter S. Hallanan, Republican national committeeman for West Virginia who has been involved in an intra-party dispute over patronage, said in Fairmont on Sept. 26 that the government is being run by "the same old army of New Deal bureaucrats" except in top policy-making posts.



weekly committee roundup

New Hearings

ALUMINUM SCRAP -- The Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business Sept. 28 was told that the Air Force and Navy should turn over aluminum salvage to private industry.

Among the witnesses was Clinton M. White, executive vice-president of the National Association of Waste Materials Dealers, Inc., who testified that the Air Force's annual loss at two of its aluminum "sweating" plants is \$71,291, although the Air Force had claimed a profit of \$294,632.

Charles S. Thomas, Assistant Secretary of Defense for supply and logistics, said the government saves \$300,000-\$400,000 a year through aluminum salvage.

DISEASE -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, headed by Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), Oct. 1 began hearings in a survey of progress in combatting major diseases. After hearing testimony by scientists, the Committee will study health insurance.

Dr. Irving Wright, past president of the American Heart Association, cited statistics on heart disease, which he predicted will kill more than 785,000 Americans in the coming year. Dr. T. Duckett Jones, vice-president of the Association, reported progress in prevention of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease, but said research funds in the heart field are inadequate.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation Sept. 25 heard a closed session report on reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and T. Coleman Andrews, Commissioner of the Bureau. Sens. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) expressed satisfaction with the reorganization, based largely on decentralization. The Committee had received reports of low morale and falling tax receipts.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Sept. 24 questioned nine witnesses in a closed session related to an investigation of an alleged Communist ring in Connecticut.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK -- The staff of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee Sept. 29 awaited the reply of thousands of businessmen, economists, farmers, union leaders and others to letters sent out inquiring into operations of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. A resolution (S Res 25), authorizing a \$67,000 probe of international trade and investment, including operation of the Bank was reported by the Senate Rules Committee May 27 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 711) and passed the Senate June 8.

Assignment

ECONOMIC REPORT -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon Oct. 1 appointed Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) to fill the vacancy on the Joint Committee on the Economic Report caused by the death of Sen. Robert A. Taft July 31.

Continued Hearings

OUSTED UN AIDES -- Two dismissed employees of the United Nations Sept. 25 refused to answer questions on alleged Communist activities. They testified as the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee continued hearings into a UN tribunal's award of indemnities to 11 Americans fired from the UN for refusing to answer Congressional questions. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1140, 1193.)

Mrs. Julia Older Bazer testified that she was not a Communist in 1926, but relied on the Fifth Amendment when questioned about attending school in Moscow and when asked about the activities of her late and present husbands. After the hearing, she distributed statements disclaiming disloyalty.

Frank C. Bancroft, the other witness, refused to tell the Subcommittee whether he has ever been a Communist, but said he has never conspired against the U. S. The hearing was adjourned indefinitely.

Sept. 24, Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U. S. delegate to the UN, said he hopes the General Assembly will overrule the awards of indemnities.

REDS IN MILITARY -- Two Soviet Russian refugees and a former American Communist told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Sept. 28 that a document used in training U. S. Army intelligence officers was strongly slanted in favor of communism. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1193.) The group under Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) is probing alleged Communist infiltration of the military.

Igor Bogelevov, former Russian Army Colonel, said the document -- "Psychological and Cultural Traits of Soviet Siberia" -- was "extremely dangerous" and represented a "deliberate intention" to spread propaganda.

Vladimir Petrov considered the 75-page Army study "extremely biased" in favor of the "Communist regime in the Soviet Union," and an "unscientific paper."

Former Daily Worker editor Louis Budenz testified the booklet must have been "work of a concealed Communist." Budenz offered that he knew Corliss Lamont (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1193) "as a member of the Communist Party."

McCarthy said some Department of Justice lawyers agreed with him that Lamont should be cited for contempt for previously refusing to answer questions. Lamont Sept. 27 cited 50 issues over which he said he disagrees or had disagreed with the Communists. He said his program called for "socialism in economics, democracy in politics and humanism in philosophy."

McCarthy said Sept. 28 that the reported escape of Lavrenti Beria, deposed Soviet police head, "begins to appear like a hoax." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1193.)

Sept. 26 he declared that "even under a friendly Eisenhower Administration" his Subcommittee has difficulty in obtaining desired information about alleged Communists in government. "Of course," added McCarthy, "it was 10 times harder under the past (Truman) Administration."

UN-AMERICAN -- The House Un-American Activities Committee Sept. 29 released testimony of Broadway and Hollywood actor Lee J. Cobb in which Cobb acknowledged engaging in Communist activities, as a Party member, for the years 1941-1944. Cobb's testimony was taken at a closed-door session of the group June 2.

At the same time, the group released the testimony of others who admitted they were Party members at one time, including Larry Parks, actor. (Parks also testified before the group in 1951 -- CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 372.) Others who admitted membership: Charlotte D. Adams, screen cartoonist; Roland W. Kibbee, film writer; Babette Lang, secretarial worker, Screen Writers Guild.

"PREMATURE" RELEASE ?

Former FBI under-cover agent Herbert Philbrick Sept. 30 said the House Un-American Activities Committee "played right into the hands of Communists" by the "premature" release of some of his secret testimony. Philbrick said he referred to testimony released Sept. 13 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1174) in which he reportedly accused Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, minister of the Boston Community Church, of "operating under Communist Party discipline."

Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.), a member of the Committee, Oct. 1 called for a face-to-face meeting between Philbrick and Lothrop. Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) said the release of the testimony "is a matter for the full Committee."

RABBI ON PROBERS

Rabbi Edward E. Klein of the Free Synagogue, New York, Sept. 26 charged that Congressional probers are trying to force the clergy to "substitute prayers for programs," and called for a "new code of ethics" for Committees. Klein is Rabbi at the synagogue named for the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who the House Committee was told collaborated with the Communist Party. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1192.)

Coming Up

KOREAN ATROCITIES -- Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) will open a probe of alleged war atrocities in Korea soon at the request of Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), it was announced Sept. 25. McCarthy also designated Potter to investigate the disappearance of 3,000 American prisoners.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) declared Sept. 26 that he opposed any inquiry into the matter because the subject had no "demonstrable relation to the law-making function." Keating is the author of a proposed "fair play" code (H Res 29) for Congressional investigations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1161.) Keating said Sept. 29 his remarks were not aimed at McCarthy or Potter.

RYE IMPORTS -- Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee Sept. 25 ordered the Committee staff to investigate possible market manipulation through imports of Canadian rye at a loss. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1193.)

Langer also released a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in which the Senator requested

that Benson propose to the Tariff Commission the imposition of import quotas on Canadian rye and barley. Benson has already asked the Commission to consider quotas on oats.

Langer said that President Eisenhower had promised during his campaign to afford rye, oats and barley the "same protection as available to the major cash crops."

"UNFIT" WHEAT -- Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee Sept. 25 said that over one million bushels of imported Canadian wheat was mixed with and substituted for U.S. wheat during 1950, 1951, and 1952. Much of the Canadian wheat, he said, was shipped under the International Wheat Agreement, drawing federal subsidies. Aiken had announced the resumption of hearings into the matter in October. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1195.)

PERSONNEL PRACTICES -- Chairman Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), of the International Operations Subcommittee, House Government Operations Committee, announced Sept. 29 that his group will begin hearings soon on alleged abuses in personnel practices in the Department of State.

On Tour

FARM TOUR -- The House Agriculture Committee concluded its tour of the South with a visit to the Florida citrus belt Sept. 29. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1194.)

Sept. 27, eight members of the Committee recommended that flooded Florida farm and cattle lands be placed in the emergency category.

The Committee was to meet in Washington Oct. 10, and is scheduled to tour the Midwest later in the month.

IRON CURTAIN VISIT? -- Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.), a member of the State Department Organization and Personnel Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, left Oct. 1 for Europe. He said he has applied for visas to visit Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland in order to make a check on United States diplomatic missions in these countries. Bentley, who is also a member of a special committee to investigate the Soviet seizure of Baltic countries, said he plans to interview some former government officials of the Baltic countries now living in Germany. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1177.)

H-BOMB -- Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said Sept. 26 he doubts that the hydrogen bomb will ever be used in warfare. "I don't expect to see an H-bomb exploded in my lifetime," he said. "In the course of time," Cordon said, "you are going to get an agreement in that field." He said that "reasonable" defense preparations are necessary but that there was no need for embarking on a vastly enlarged continental defense system.

ATOMIC ENERGY -- Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy said Sept. 29, following the return of the Joint Committee from Africa, that the group "found a substantial amount of encouragement in the mining program in South Africa." He said he considered the loans made by the United States Atomic Energy Commission to South Africa for uranium development a sound invest-

ment and said he expected the loans would be repaid. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1156.)

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.), member of the Joint Committee, said Sept. 30 that America's overseas atomic bomber bases are adequately protected against enemy attack; that U.S. strategic bombers are prepared to bomb Russia if Russia attacks; and that "adequate rings of interceptor bases" would be able to beat off an initial enemy assault on the bases.

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS -- Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), Chairman of the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, said Sept. 26 that his Subcommittee's inspection tour of Japan and Korea would be done without benefit of "dinner coats or formal attire" as the tour was to be a "strictly budget operation." The group left for Japan Sept. 29.

EXPORT-IMPORT -- A spokesman for the Senate Banking and Currency Committee said a joint subcommittee of the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees will leave Oct. 18 on a study trip of the Export-Import and international banks in Central and South America in connection with S Res 25. The group will return Dec. 7. Tentatively scheduled to go are Sens. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio), J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) and Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.).

ARMED SERVICES -- Five members of a Special Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee arrived in Korea Sept. 27. A spokesman said the group will study the status of the armed forces. Members are Reps. Leroy Johnson (R Calif.), Chairman, James P. S. Devereux (R Md.), William G. Bray (R Ind.), Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) and Victor Wickersham (D Okla.). The Congressmen are touring Asia and Africa "to determine what security problems confront" anti-Communist countries.

EUROPEAN BASES -- Chairman William E. Hess (R Ohio) and his eight-man Special Subcommittee on Defense Activities of the House Armed Services Committee, arrived in Vienna, Austria, Sept. 25. The group is inspecting U.S. military installations in Europe. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1195.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived Sept. 29 in India for a three-day visit in India and Nepal. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1176.)

FAR EAST TRIP -- Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Sept. 29 that a House-Senate Committee will go to the Far East in November to inspect military and diplomatic conditions. A Senate Foreign Relations spokesman said the prospective trip would be made by members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee with Smith accompanying them.

ARMED FORCES ECONOMY -- Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.), Chairman of the Air Force Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, said Sept. 29 that millions of dollars can be saved by exercising more economy in the maintenance of existing Air Force, Army and Navy installations in Europe. Scrivner, who left Aug. 15 and returned Sept. 28

from a European tour, recommended that the armed services overseas buy more of their manufactured supplies locally; that more native civilian employees be used in lieu of transporting American civilians abroad; and that overstaffing be eliminated. Scrivner was accompanied on his trip by Reps. Edward T. Miller (R Md.) and Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.).

KNOWLAND IN ENGLAND

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) in a conference with Britain's Acting Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury, in London, Sept. 30, discussed the latest Soviet reply to the Western nations' invitation to attend a conference on Germany and Austria. The day before, Knowland toured the Suez Canal in Egypt. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1195.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

CRITICIZES HOUSING GROUP

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said Sept. 29 that President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs seems to be "heavily weighted" with members opposed to the low-rent housing program. Sparkman added, however, that the "need for housing throughout the nation...is so great," that he believes "even this group will recommend a continued and improved" housing program. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) declared Sept. 30 the Committee "seems to be rigged against public housing programs."

SEN. McCARTHY WEDS

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) left the ranks of eligible bachelors in the Senate when he married Miss Jean Kerr, his former research assistant, Sept. 29 at St. Matthew's Cathedral.

RUSSELL APPLAUDS PACT

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sept. 27 applauded the Sept. 26 agreement between the U.S. and Spain by which the U.S. gets the right to use Spanish air and sea bases and Spain gets military and economic aid from this country. Russell said he hoped Spain could be brought "completely and fully" into the North Atlantic Treaty organization.

Russell said Sept. 28 he would back "reasonable" foreign military aid requests in Congress next year, but wants the U.S. to withdraw from the economic assistance field.

OPPOSES BRICKER MEASURE

Senator-designate Robert W. Upton (R N.H.) declared his opposition Sept. 28 to the so-called Bricker amendment (S J Res 1) to the Constitution. He said it would put undue restraints on the President in international affairs.

COMPULSORY BLOOD DONATIONS?

Rep. Louis B. Heller (D N.Y.) announced Sept. 26 he will introduce a bill during the 1954 session of Congress to require every adult to donate at least a pint of blood for the American Red Cross. Heller said that "by creating this huge arsenal of blood, we would be able to deal with two major problems" -- building up the gamma globulin supply to fight polio, and the blood reserve for use in national emergencies.

Executive Briefs

The President

INVOKES TAFT-HARTLEY

President Eisenhower Oct. 1 invoked provisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law in a move to halt the East coast dock strike. The President declared that the strike - which started the same day - imperils the nation's welfare. He appointed a three-man board of inquiry, headed by David M. Cole, former director of the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service.

The steps taken by Mr. Eisenhower are preliminary to seeking a court order to stop the strike. Once the President receives a report from the board -- due Oct. 5 -- he can ask for an injunction to halt the strike for 80 days. The other two members of the board are Dr. Harry J. Carman, dean emeritus, Columbia College, and Rev. Dennis J. Comey, S. J., director, St. Joseph College of Industrial Relations.

LEND-LEASE REPORT

President Eisenhower Sept. 28 told Congress that only about one-third of the debt of World War II Lend Lease beneficiaries had been paid by the end of calendar 1952. It was the 34th report to Congress on the multi-million dollar wartime operation. Lend Lease agreements call for eventual payment to the U. S. of \$1,574,534,330, plus interest. Only \$429,020,540 was paid by last December.

FOREIGN AID ADVISORY COMMITTEE

President Eisenhower Sept. 26 announced the membership of the International Development Advisory Board, which advises him and the Foreign Operations Administration on the Point Four program of technical aid to underdeveloped countries. The President named seven new members of the Board and renamed three others.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, was renamed chairman, a position he has held since January 1952.

New members announced today are: Gardner Cowles of New York, president of Cowles Magazines, Inc.; Joseph P. Grace Jr., president of the W. R. Grace Co., steamship operators; William I. Myers of Ithaca, N.Y., Dean of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University; Herschel D. Newsom, Washington, D.C., Master of the National Grange; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier; Laurence F. Whittemore, former president of the New Haven Railroad, and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Three former members whose terms expired last November were reappointed: Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College; Harvey S. Firestone Jr., chairman of the Firestone Rubber Co., Dr. Thomas Parran, Dean of the Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. William R. White, President of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, will continue to serve on the board under a previous appointment.

Eisenhower Meets Press

At his Sept. 30 news conference, President Eisenhower:

Announced appointment of Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.) as Chief Justice of the U. S.

Opposed a national retail sales tax, but did not rule out a manufacturers' excise

Said a special session of Congress to raise the debt ceiling is unlikely

Reported his determination to discover Russia's intentions toward the West, now that the Soviet has progressed in hydrogen bomb development.

Said he is always ready to try to ease world tensions, but questioned the efficacy of a top-level conference with Russia

Called the air base agreement with Spain a good bargain

Declared no agreement had been reached between him and former Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin on Taft-Hartley labor law revisions

Stated he does not plan to intervene in state-level election campaigns.

NAMES EX-SENATOR

President Eisenhower Sept. 29 picked former Sen. John A. Danaher (R Conn.) to be judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. He served from 1939 to 1945 in the Senate.

DPA LOANS

President Eisenhower Sept. 28 issued an executive order designating Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey to handle loans and loan guarantees made to private business under the Defense Production Act of 1950. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation now in liquidation, formerly handled such loans.

Commissions

TRADE STUDY COMMISSION

Lamar Fleming, Jr., of Houston, Tex. Sept. 26 was designated vice chairman of the new Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. Fleming is president of Anderson, Clayton and Co., cotton brokers. Clarence Randall, board chairman of Inland Steel Corp., is the commission's chairman. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1196.)

HOOVER NAMED

Former President Herbert Hoover was named chairman of the new 12-member Government Reorganization Commission. He was authorized to set up nine "task forces" to examine ways to increase government efficiency at an organizational meeting of the new Hoover Commission Sept. 29 at the White House.

FOREIGN INFORMATION

In a semi-annual report to Congress made public Sept. 29, the five-year-old U.S. Advisory Commission on Information said it was pleased, despite "storms of criticism," that Congress had approved its recommendation to set up a U.S. Information Agency independent of the State Department. The group labeled some of the criticism "intemperate and unhelpful." (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 966, 957.)

Federal Agencies

TRADE WITH REDS

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen reported to Congress Sept. 27 that the West is clamping down on war materials shipments to Communist nations but is increasing its non-strategic trade with the Reds.

In a 96-page report, Stassen estimated that shipments of non-strategic goods from free world countries to Red China would total \$375 million this year. Last year it was \$275 million.

But Stassen emphasized: "The strategic embargo was being increased in the first half of 1953, not relaxed. The increase was in non-strategic goods. The main reason for it seems to be the changed attitude of the Chinese Communists, who had dropped their reluctance to deal with the West and were placing more and bigger orders for the kind of goods that the free governments would have been willing to ship all along."

His report covered global enforcement of strategic trade controls under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (The Battle Act). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 211.)

In a letter accompanying the report, Stassen said: "To try to force a stoppage of all East-West commerce would be precisely the wrong way to assure peace in the world. Such a stoppage would be impossible in the present climate, and even if it were possible it would not conform with the economic and political facts of life in Europe.

"Western European countries depend more heavily on foreign trade than does the United States. In order to live, they must trade."

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Sept. 29 the U.S. does not propose to ask the free nations of Asia to stop their trade with Communist China--except for war goods.

Another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), also Sept. 29 said the reported boost in trade "could be more important to Europe than to China."

The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee made a study of Red trade during the First Session of Congress this year. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 997.)

NO BUYING SPREE

Joseph M. Dodge, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, said Sept. 30 that government agencies spent \$1.1 million in June for "unjustified" purchases. Dodge announced that to stop this "excessive buying" he was reducing the amount available to the agencies in fiscal 1954 by \$1.1 million. Fiscal 1954 began July 1.

COST OF FARM SUPPORTS

The Agriculture Department Sept. 24 reported that its net realized loss on the farm price-support program for fiscal 1953 was \$61,146,000, bringing the total net realized loss since the support program began in fiscal 1934 to \$1,456,000,000. The fiscal 1952 loss was \$67,352,000; the peak loss, sustained in fiscal 1951, was \$346 million; and the average annual loss has been about \$73 million.

MEAT PRICE SPREAD

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Sept. 26 ordered economists of his Department to study the spread between prices for cattle on the hoof and retail tags on beef and veal, with the emphasis on lower grades. The inquiry, he said, is designed to determine whether middlemen's profits are excessive.

Benson acknowledged complaints that retail prices on beef and veal rose six per cent from July to August "at a time of abundant supplies and generally low cattle prices..."

The National Association of Food Chains replied that the six per cent rise was a "recovery" from "disastrously low levels." The American Meat Institute said retail beef prices are 18 to 33 per cent below the level of a year ago, and complained that critics have been comparing prices for low-grade cattle with prices for choice steaks.

Members of the touring House Agriculture Committee said Sept. 26 that they had been on the verge of undertaking their own inquiry into the meat price spread had Benson failed to act.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Sept. 29 that he will ask the Senate Agriculture Committee to investigate the spread between cattle and retail meat prices.

CATTLE PRICES

The Agriculture Department Sept. 25 released a summary of a Sept. 23 meeting between cattle industry spokesmen and Department officials, during which the cattlemen opposed a federal livestock price-support program. Instead, they advocated government purchases of live cattle to help rehabilitate the Republic of Korea, and increased shipments of beef to Germany and Greece by the Foreign Operations Administration.

The cattlemen complained about high rigid supports under other commodities, such as corn. Sam Hyatt, a member of the advisory committee and president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, said the nation is "eating its way out" of the cattle surplus. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 198, 221, 257, 279.)

BENSON ON FARM PROGRAMS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson wrote in an article for "Country Gentleman" magazine, released Sept. 29, that he hopes farm programs will be based on use rather than unproductive storage. He called the "cost-price squeeze" agriculture's "overriding problem."

Benson noted "a growing belief that the farm problem is too complex to be solved by any single method,"

indicating that a combination of several plans may be the answer. These might include a two-price system and modernization of parity, he said. Expanded exports, he added, could help farmers.

In a Sept. 28 speech at Niagara Falls, N.Y., he promised that emphasis will shift away from federal "empires" toward "a minimum of federal assistance and control." He blamed the severity of "readjustment" in the farm economy on delayed action by the previous administration.

FARM PRICES

Prices of farm products declined about 0.75 per cent in the month ending Sept. 15, dipping to about 19 per cent below the record high of 1951 and about 10 per cent below the level one year before, the Agriculture Department reported Sept. 30.

Mid-September farm prices averaged 92 per cent of parity, the same level as in mid-August, the Department said.

FARM TAXES

Farm real estate taxes levied in 1952 rose about 5.2 per cent above the 1951 level, the Agriculture Department reported Sept. 30. North Dakota, Utah, and Georgia were the only states which did not raise farm real estate taxes.

FDIC "BIRTHDAY" REPORT

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced Sept. 27 that 1,391,000 depositors in 422 banks had been saved entirely or partly from losses due to bank failures in the 20 years of the Corporation's existence. On its 20th birthday, Sept. 11, the FDIC had an insurance fund of \$1.4 billion covering about 110 million accounts in 13,700 of the nation's 14,500 banks.

SBA LOAN RATE

The Small Business Administration, which took over the government's lending program Sept. 30, announced it would charge a flat six per cent interest on loans made directly to small business men. Administrator William D. Mitchell said the new rates are nation-wide and apply where banks or other lenders do not participate in the loan. This compares to five per cent charged by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mitchell said disaster loans would remain the same as charged by the RFC -- three per cent for home and five per cent for business restoration. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1188.)

SALES TAX COMMENT

President Eisenhower's Sept. 30 press conference statement that the Administration planned no national retail sales tax (see page 1215) drew comment from legislators.

Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) applauded the statement but expressed concern that the President did not also rule out an excise tax at the manufacturers level. Green said a manufacturers tax would be "less obvious" but "just another form" of sales tax. McClellan declared his opposition to any additional manufacturers tax because "ultimately it is tacked on to the consumer."

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) described the announcement as "wise" and added he didn't believe Congress would enact the levy. Commented Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.): "(the manufacturers impost is) a hidden retail sales tax regardless of what you call it."

Rep. Herman P. Eberhardt (D Pa.), a member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee: "(the statement) is much less ... reassuring to the ordinary taxpayer than it should be." Eberhardt called Mr. Eisenhower's refusal to rule out the manufacturers levy "ominous."

CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN

President Eisenhower Sept. 30 appointed Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.), 62, as the 14th Chief Justice of the United States. His appointment is subject to Senate confirmation. The late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson died Sept. 8. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1152.)

In Sacramento, Warren said he would resign as governor Oct. 4 and be present for the opening of the fall session of the Supreme Court Oct. 5. He was serving his third four-year term as governor, having been re-elected in 1950. He announced Sept. 3 he would not be a candidate for re-election. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1135.) He was GOP candidate for Vice President in 1948.

Reaction to the appointment was favorable. Defeated Democratic Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson said he had "the utmost respect" for Warren, and termed the selection "excellent."

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which must pass on the nomination -- Harley Kilgore (D W.Va.): "...a fine man, able and broad-minded." John L. McClellan (D Ark.): "no comment."

Other comment: Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.): "excellent." Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) hoped Warren would make "a good Chief Justice." Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.): "splendid appointment." Virginia Democrats Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson each said they would vote for confirming Warren. AFL president George Meany termed Warren an "excellent" choice.

FULL DOCKET UPCOMING

When Warren assumes his post Oct. 5, the Court will begin a session which could hand down a number of major decisions. Two cases before the tribunal seek to determine whether the fighting in Korea should be called a "war." The cases are important from the standpoint of insurance company death payments.

The question of segregated Southern school systems is under consideration, and the Court is called upon to decide whether baseball is a sport or a business, subject to anti-trust laws.

Other cases may decide whether: State courts have power to interpret and enforce the Taft-Hartley law; the McGuire Act and state "fair trade" laws are constitutional. (For background on "fair trade" see CQ Weekly Report, p. 975.)

DEBT TALK OFF

The Administration has told Senate Republican leaders, it was reported Sept. 24, that the planned meeting of leaders to discuss the debt ceiling probably will not be held. Aug. 5, Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) announced that such a meeting to canvass tax returns would be held about Sept. 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1060.)

Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, said Sept. 23 that "we have been able to get over the fall crisis without having to call Congress" in special session to raise the debt limit. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1198.) Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said Sept. 24: "I hear the September (tax) returns are a little disappointing, but I think the Treasury will come out all right."

TIDELANDS LAW ATTACKED

The State of Alabama Sept. 26 challenged the constitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 (P. L. 31) and alleged equal rights to Gulf Coast fisheries with its neighbor states. A petition was filed with the U. S. Supreme Court. Arkansas also has pending a suit testing the Constitutionality of the Act which gives the states title to offshore lands. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1152.)

SAYS MILLIONS EXTORTED

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), Chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, charged Sept. 26 that "extortionists and racketeers...are collecting millions upon millions of dollars not only from private industry and from members of unions but, from the Federal government itself."

In an address to the National Exchange Club convention in Colorado Springs, Colo., he said continuation of hearings by his Committee would "result in indictment and prosecution of" some who "are collecting tribute of several million dollars from law-abiding citizens."

Hoffman said that assaults upon constitutional government are being led by lobbyists for public housing, Communists and successors of the Capone crime syndicate, who, he said, are infiltrating "certain unions."

CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its current and permanent material, CQ periodically publishes corrections, and clarification for its Weekly Report and Almanac.

CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections, for your convenience, at the end of each quarter. Corrections also are printed in the quarterly index. Corrections are to be made in the 1953 CQ Weekly Report.

Page 626, Col. 1 -- Paragraph 10, line 1 should read: "An Arkansas cotton grower named Harold Young..." (not "A Texas cotton grower...").

Page 626, Col. 1 -- Paragraph 10, line 4 should read: "W. Rhea Blake" (not "W. Ray Blake").

Page 694, Col. 1 -- Under "Cigarette Lighter Manufacturers Association, Inc.," paragraph 1, line 1 should read: "Sanford H. Bolz" (not "Stanley H. Bolz").

Page 779, Col. 1 -- Paragraph 4, line 3 should read: "...Fort Lyon Canal..." (not "...Fort Line Canal...").

Page 779, Col. 1 -- Paragraph 4, line 7 should read: "...Charles J. Beise of Denver..." (not "...Charles Vesie of Denver...").

Page 804, Col. 1 -- Paragraph 1, line 3 should read: "...totaling \$716,779,768." (not "...totaling \$716,779,786.")

Page 806, Col. 1 -- Under "EKLUTNA PROJECT," lines 1-2 should read: "...passed a bill (S 2097) to increase..." (not "...passed a bill (HR 1374) to increase...").

Page 824, Col. 1 -- Under "VA ADVISORS," paragraph 2, line 1 should read: "Harold V. Stirling..." (not "Harold V. Sterling...").

Page 876, Col. 2 -- Under items 3 and 4 (Defense Department Appropriations), bill number should be "HR 5969" (not "HR 5659").

Page 903, Col. 2 -- Under "WITNESS IMMUNITY," paragraph 3, lines 4-6 should read: "...amendment requiring the Attorney General's agreement to the proposed immunity within one week or, if he refuses to agree, assent to the immunity grant through a record vote of the house of Congress concerned."

Page 923, Col. 2 -- Under Indiana, 7th District, figures for Bray (R) in col. 3 (Unlimited Spending) should be \$2,098.75 (not \$4,967.75), and in col. 4 (Total Spending) should be \$4,967.75 (not \$7,836.70).

Page 1025, Col. 2 -- Paragraph 2, line 3 should read: "...Jan. 31, 1955..." (not "...Jan 31, 1954...").

Page 1029, Col. 2 -- Under "RAILROAD RETIREMENT," paragraph 2 should read: "Changes in the Railroad Retirement Act in 1951 provided that any portion of annuities under that Act which were based on prior-service credit would be reduced by an amount equal to any duplicate prior-service benefits the annuitant might be receiving under Social Security. Beneficiaries had made no contributions to funds from which prior-service benefits are paid. Prior-service credit was allowed when the Railroad Retirement Law was enacted in 1937, to permit those approaching retirement age to benefit."

Page 1036 -- Under Illinois, Chicago-Cook County, 7th District votes should be attributed to "Bowler (D)," not "Vacancy."

Page 1041 -- Under North Carolina, Smith's record should read "N*" (not "N") in col. 7. (Lennon, not Smith, cast the vote on the rejected amendment to the excess-profits tax extension bill.)

Page 1068, Col. 2 -- Under "LABOR PROBE," lines 1-2 should read: "Subcommittees of the House Government Operations and Education and Labor Committees, which jointly investigated..." (not "The House Government Operations Subcommittee on Labor" alone).

TOLLEFSON ON FOREIGN AID

Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), back from a six-week vacation in Italy, Austria, Switzerland, France, Denmark, Norway and England, said Oct. 1 that the time has come for a "sharp cut" in foreign aid spending. He said Europe's agriculture and industrial production were "back up to prewar levels."

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congressional quiz

1. Q--I've heard the 82nd Congress was called the "investigatingest" Congress. How is the record of the 83rd Congress shaping up in this respect?

A--In 1951 and 1952, the 82nd Congress authorized \$5,700,870, a record, for House and Senate probes. At the close of the first session of the 83rd, committees had \$3,390,050 available to them. If the present pace continues, chances are good that the 83rd will set a new mark before it adjourns in 1954. In all Congresses, of course, committees spend money in fact-finding on legislation as well as on probes.

2. Q--I noticed recently that House Speaker Martin appointed a new Sergeant-at-Arms. What are his duties?

A--He is the chief disciplinary officer, empowered to enforce order on the floor, and, through direction of the presiding officer, can compel the attendance of absent members. In the House, he is also the disbursing officer, and has a symbol of office, the mace. Both House and Senate Sergeants-at-Arms offices derive from similar positions in both houses of the British Parliament. Speaker Martin named William R. Bonsell of Pennsylvania for the House post.

3. Q--I know that Sen. McCarthy and his investigating subcommittee have probed Executive Departments. Has McCarthy ever investigated any Legislative agency?

A--Yes. The Government Printing Office, which is an agency of the Congress, was recently probed for alleged laxity of security procedures.

4. Q--Are there agencies other than the Government Printing Office which are directly under authority of the Legislative Branch?

A--Three. The General Accounting Office, the Library of Congress and the Botanic Garden. All other government agencies are either Executive or "independent" offices.

5. Q--President Eisenhower is the 33rd man to serve as President of the U.S. How many of his predecessors also had military experience?

A--Twenty, from Washington to Truman, inclusive, had some military training or experience. Twelve, or more than one-third of the Presidents, including Eisenhower, were generals. The others: Washington, Jackson, William H. Harrison, Taylor, Pierce, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and Benjamin Harrison.

6. Q--Have any Presidents had naval experience?

A--No President was ever graduated from Annapolis and none had experience as a seaman

or member of the naval forces, according to George Stimpson's "Book about American Politics." Two Presidents, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, served as Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, a civilian office.

7. Q--Can someone be a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency and Congress at the same time?

A--Yes, because technically, the President and Vice President are not elected in November by the people, but in December by the electoral college. In the 1932 election, John Nance Garner was nominated for, and elected to, the offices of Vice President and Representative. In 1880, James A. Garfield served as Representative, Senator-elect and President-elect for a period of four days.

8. Q--How high is the public debt?

A--According to the Department of Commerce, total federal debt stood at \$280.7 billion at the end of calendar 1952, including some funds not subject to the legal debt limit. Federal agencies, however, held some \$56.5 billions worth of U.S. securities. Crediting these, the Department calculated the net federal debt at about \$224.2 billion.

9. Q--Will Congress be called into special session to raise the legal debt limit?

A--It's unlikely, according to Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. Adams said Sept. 23 that the "fall crisis" had passed. Before the first session adjourned the Senate Finance Committee Aug. 1 tabled a House-passed Administration request to increase the limit from \$275 to \$290 billion.

10. Q--Did the "average" Republican or the "average" Democrat give the most support to his party in the first seven months of the 83rd Congress?

A--The "average" GOP Member voted more often with a majority of his party than did the "average" Democrat, according to a CQ survey. In first session votes in both houses, there were 20 Republican party "losses" which might be laid to GOP defections to 49 Democrat "losses" which could be blamed on minority party defections.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data can be found: (1) 1157; (2) 1171; (3) 1120; (8) 1196; (9) 1060, 1198; (10) 1181 ff.